



# ***Daily Report***

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## **China**

FBIS-CHI-91-042  
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# Daily Report

## China

FBIS-CHI-91-042

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4 March 1991

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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## General

### PRC Offers To Host 1995 UN Women's Conference

OW0103085191 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0835 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] Geneva, February 28 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Government has, in a letter addressed to the United Nations secretary-general, formally extended its invitation for hosting the 1995 World Conference on Women in Beijing, said a Chinese representative here today.

Wang Shuxian, head of the Chinese delegation to the 35th session of the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women, said during the session's general debate today that China has extended the invitation after a very serious and careful consideration. "It would be most appropriate to have the 1995 world conference in the capital of an Asian country," she said.

Enumerating reasons for China to host the world conference, Wang Shuxian said that China has the largest woman population in the world, the Chinese Government has always attached great importance to the women issue, China has made tremendous efforts at home for equality between men and women and for women's participation in the national development process and, internationally, China has made its share of contribution to the implementation of the "forward-looking strategies" and the maintenance of world peace by taking an active part in the U.N. activities concerning women.

She also said that in the 40 years and more since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the position of women in China has undergone a most comprehensive and profound change. Particularly in the past decade marked by the policies of reform and opening to the outside world, the contribution and positive role of the Chinese women have won the recognition and respect of the society.

The 35th session of the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women opened in Vienna on February 27 and will close on March 8.

## Gulf War Coverage

### PRC Abstains in UN Security Council Vote

OW0303034391 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0325 GMT 3 Mar 91

[Text] United Nations, March 2 (XINHUA)—The 15-member U.N. Security Council adopted at its formal and open meeting tonight a U.S.-proposed resolution to end hostilities in the Gulf region after the Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait.

The U.S. draft resolution, cosponsored by Britain, France, the Soviet Union, Belgium, Romania and Zaire, was adopted by a vote of 11 in favor, one (Cuba) against, with three (India, China and Yemen) abstentions.

The resolution demands that Iraq:

- rescind immediately its actions purporting to annex Kuwait;
- accept in principle its liability for any loss, damage or injury in regard to Kuwait and third states, and their nationals and corporations as a result of the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait;
- immediately release all detained Kuwaiti and third country nationals and return the remains of any deceased Kuwaiti and third country nationals;
- immediately begin to return all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq.

It further demands that Iraq:

- cease hostile or provocative actions by its forces against all member states and other parties, including missile attacks and flights of combat aircraft;
- designate military commanders to meet with counterparts from the forces of Kuwait and the member states cooperating with Kuwait, known as coalition forces, to arrange for the military aspects of a cessation of hostilities at the earliest possible time;
- release all prisoners of war and return the remains of any deceased personnel of the coalition forces; and
- provide all information on the location of Iraqi mines, booby traps and other explosives as well as any chemical and biological weapons in Kuwait and in the areas of Iraq presently under the control of the U.S.-led multinational forces.

The resolution also welcomes the decision of the coalition forces to commence immediately the release of Iraqi prisoners of war and requests all member states as well as the United Nations and other international organizations to take appropriate action to cooperate with Kuwait in the reconstruction of the country.

The resolution affirms that all 12 resolutions of the Security Council related to Iraqi invasion of Kuwait "continue to have full force and effect" and emphasizes that during the period requested for Iraq to comply with these demands, the provisions of Resolution 678 authorizing the use of force "remain valid."

But it does not mention a formal ceasefire, nor the lifting of the sanctions against Iraq and dispatch of a U.N. peace-keeping force to the Gulf region.

During the consultations, China, Cuba, Yemen and some other countries have expressed objection to the provision on the continued use of force as Iraq has completely withdrawn its troops from Kuwait, according to diplomatic sources.

Cuba made 18 amendments to the U.S. draft, including, among other things, a call for "an immediate ceasefire," the deletion from the U.S. draft of a paragraph which

declares that Resolution 678 "remain valid," and the nullment of all provisions in relevant Security Council resolutions regarding trade in foodstuffs and in all other products essential for the health and well-being of the Iraqi people.

Cuba also requested the U.N. secretary general to dispatch immediately a U.N. military observer mission to supervise the ceasefire and submit a plan for the urgent establishment of a U.N. peace-keeping force to the Gulf region.

Before the Security Council took action on the U.S. draft, the 18 Cuban amendments were put to vote one by one. Unfortunately, all of them were not approved.

The Security Council will meet again tomorrow afternoon.

#### **Column Views Gulf Situation, Government Position**

HK0203043491 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese  
2 Mar 91 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu (2457 0689 3768): "The Gulf Situation and China's Position"]

[Text]

#### **Message Sent To Mark Recovery of Kuwait**

The Chinese Government responded promptly in favor of the cease-fire reached in the Gulf war. The Kuwait Emirate Government returned to Kuwait City a few days ago to resume administering the country. To this end, President Yang Shangkun sent a message to His Excellency al-Sabah, emir of the State of Kuwait, conveying his congratulations to the resumption of Kuwait's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. China hopes that Kuwait will score new achievements in healing the wounds of war and rebuilding the country.

From the Gulf crisis to the air raids and eruption of the ground war, China has maintained the position of hoping for a relaxation of the tense situation and peaceful settlement of the disputes, and called on the belligerent parties to exercise maximum restraint and avoid the escalation of the war. Above all, China was concerned about the war, which might involve innocent people and cause serious casualties and material losses. All this shows that China, proceeding from the position of safeguarding world peace, has done its duty to bring about relaxation of the Gulf crisis.

Following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, China resolutely expressed opposition to Saddam Husayn's annexation of Kuwait and repeatedly stated China's willingness to take part in all activities conducive to peace in the Mideast. China also urged Iraq to first withdraw its troops from Kuwait. As a member of the Third World, China has been clear about the rights and wrongs in international issues. China has always expressed opposition to wrongs, winning the acclaim of the world for its open and aboveboard position.

#### **China Has Stood All Tests**

At the early stage of the eruption of the Gulf crisis, China, based on the spirit of the five principles governing international relations, voted in favor of the relevant UN Security Council resolutions condemning Iraq. In the visits abroad made by Chinese leaders such as Foreign Minister Qian Qichen or in the meetings in Beijing with Mideast guests, China condemned Iraq's aggressive acts with a clear-cut position, repeatedly urged Iraq to unconditionally withdraw its troops from Kuwait, and restore the legitimate government of Kuwait. Even when Iraq sent a high-ranking official, deputy prime minister Hamadi a week ago to Beijing to meet Chinese leaders and seek support, the first demand of Chinese leaders was that Iraq must withdraw its troops from Kuwait. China also stressed that the Gulf crisis could be averted only on the basis of an Iraqi troop pullout.

China has never tried to take the middle road or mediate differences between the United States and Iraq at the sacrifice of principle. China upholds the five principles including peaceful coexistence and mutual respect for sovereignty, which should be followed in international relations. When the U.S.-led allied troops intended to use large-scale military means to bomb Iraq, which evoked the concern of the whole world, the countries of the Third World in particular, that large numbers of innocent Arab people would be killed, China reminded the parties concerned to exercise restraint.

#### **China Sincerely Hopes for Peace**

It is true that Saddam's moves are despicable, but the Iraqi people are innocent. The Third World is also worried that Saddam might use chemical weapons, which would in turn bring about devastating retaliation. Hence, for the sake of preventing massive Iraqi casualties, China urged both sides to avoid using chemical weapons.

Fortunately, major changes have taken place in the Gulf situation: The allied forces destroyed Iraq's ground army only 100 hours after the land offensive began; Iraq troops did not discharge poison shells; the liberation of Kuwait was realized rapidly; Saddam time and again begged the allied forces for a cease-fire after his defeat; and Bush issued an order of comprehensive cease-fire without delay, giving rise to auspiciousness in the Gulf situation. This turning point has been well received by Iraq, Kuwait, and other Mideast countries. To this end, the Chinese people have also expressed their innermost joy.

Today, China has hoped for consolidation of peace in the Gulf and expects the international community to continue to make efforts within the framework of the UN Security Council resolutions. Viewed from the efforts made by China over the past seven months to promote peace in the Gulf, we can fully understand that China is a country genuinely devoted to peace.

## Soviet Union

### CPSU's Ivashko Continues Visit in Shanghai

#### Meets Secretary Zhu Rongji

OW0303013691 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin  
2300 GMT 1 Mar 91

[By station reporter (Xu Wei); from the "Morning News" program]

[Text] Zhu Rongji, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, met with and feted Vladimir Ivashko, deputy general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his delegation at the (Xijiao) Guesthouse last night. Zhu Rongji warmly welcomed Ivashko's visit to Shanghai. He briefed the Soviet guest on Shanghai's reform and opening to the outside world, as well as the progress in developing Pudong and its opening to the outside world.

Ivashko said he was greatly impressed by Shanghai's rapid development in the course of economic reform. He said Shanghai's experience will be useful to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet guest visited Shanghai Dazhong Automobile Co. Ltd. yesterday morning. He enjoyed viewing Shanghai's panorama from the Blue Sky Revolving Restaurant of the (Xinjinjiang) Hotel at noon. In the afternoon, the delegation visited the Nanpu Bridge and the Hualian Trade Building, now under intense construction.

Ivashko and his delegation left Shanghai for Beijing on a private plane last night.

#### Departs for Home 2 Mar

OW0203070991 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0631 GMT 2 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA)—Soviet Communist Party leader V.A. Ivashko described his five-day visit to China as "very successful," shortly before leaving for home today.

Ivashko, deputy general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), made the remark in a farewell talk this afternoon with Qiao Shi, Standing Committee member of Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee.

Qiao went to the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse here to say good-bye to Ivashko.

Both Qiao and Ivashko expressed the hope for a constant expansion of relations between the two parties and two countries.

## Comments on Success of Trip

OW0203152691 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1507 GMT 2 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA correspondent Zhou Cipu and Yang Zidi)—Deputy General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) V.A. Ivashko said here today in an interview with XINHUA that the result of his five-day visit to China "is of great significance to the two communist parties."

Ivashko is the highest Soviet leader to visit China since Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's summit with Chinese leaders in 1989. He told XINHUA that the Soviet side views his visit as a continuation of the Soviet-Chinese summit.

On his meeting with General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Jiang Zemin and talks with Political Bureau Standing Committee member of the CPC's Central Committee Qiao Shi, the Soviet party leader said they are very important to the two communist parties.

China is the first foreign country Ivashko has visited since he was elected deputy general secretary of the CPSU last July. During this visit, he conveyed a letter from Gorbachev to Jiang Zemin to again invite him to visit the Soviet Union.

"The Soviet side is waiting for General Secretary Jiang Zemin's visit to the Soviet Union," Ivashko told XINHUA. "We shall welcome and receive him with warmth. I believe that the summit between Gorbachev and Jiang will be a new pushing force to the development of Soviet-Chinese relations, leading such relations to a new stage."

The Soviet party leader pointed out that an ascending trend along the right direction in Soviet-Chinese cooperation has emerged since Gorbachev's visit to China in May 1989. He supported his view with examples, including the multi-level party relations, the increase of governmental ties and border trade, and the constant contacts between the two countries' foreign ministers.

Noting that the Soviet Union and China are both socialist countries adopting production modes different from those of capitalist countries, and that they share more than 7,000 kilometers of common borders, Ivashko said these common aspects will help further enhance the economic, educational, and scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries.

He stated that both countries should increase such contacts of mutual benefit, adding that the great potential for cooperation between the two countries has yet to be fully exploited or utilized.

Ivashko told the reporters that during his visit, the Chinese leaders had informed him that China was going to provide his country with a commerce loan, which he regarded as of "great significance not only economically, but also politically."



The 59-year-old Ivashko, a Ph.D. in economics, once taught in a university. He had also worked in the Ukrainian Union for a number of years before being elected the party's deputy general secretary. During that period he had been the first secretary of the party Central Committee of the Ukrainian Union and president of the Supreme Soviet of this union.

Ivashko told the reporters that he had talked with the Chinese leaders on the issues of reform and opening to the outside world, and made a field investigation of the Sino-foreign joint ventures in Shanghai municipality.

When asked of his impression of China's reform and open policy, he said that some methods and principles implemented in China's reform are also applicable in the Soviet Union.

He said that the reform itself represents something progressive. He added that both the Soviet Union and China have been carrying out their respective reforms under socialist conditions. However, he said, they could not exactly copy each other's experiences since the two have different conditions and situations.

Ivashko described his visit to China as "very worthwhile," adding that the visit has left him with a "very good impression."

At the end of the interview, Ivashko expressed his thanks for the warm hospitality he enjoyed during his visit, which, he said, demonstrate the friendly sentiments of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people for the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet people.

### Near East & South Asia

#### CPC Delegation Begins Visit to India

OW0403032891 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0245 GMT 4 Mar 91

[Text] New Delhi, March 4 (XINHUA)—A delegation of the Communist Party of China (CPC) led by Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Beijing party secretary, arrived here early this morning on a nine-day visit to India.

General Secretary of Congress (I) Balram Jakhar and Chinese Ambassador to India Tu Guowei met the delegation at the Indira Gandhi International Airport.

The nine-member delegation came to India on the invitation of the Congress (I) Party. They are expected to meet Indian Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar and leaders of other political parties besides Congress (I) leader Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi.

The delegation will also visit Bombay, Bangalore and Mysore.

A Congress (I) delegation visited China at the invitation of CPC last August.

#### Dhaka Envoy Congratulates BNP Leader on Victory

OW0403080891 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0717 GMT 4 Mar 91

[Text] Dhaka, March 4 (XINHUA)—Chinese Ambassador to Bangladesh Chen Songlu congratulated Khaleda Zia, chairperson of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), on her and her party's election victory to emerge as the largest single party in the parliament.

Chen called on Khaleda Zia at her residence here on Sunday. They also discussed issues of bilateral interests and mutual cooperation.

Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador William B. Milam also called on Khaleda Zia on Sunday at her residence in Dhaka.

The U.S. ambassador, too, congratulated Khaleda Zia on her and her party's victory in the February 27 elections.

They also discussed issues of bilateral interests and mutual cooperation and hoped that the friendly and cooperative relations existing between the two countries would be further strengthened in the years to come.

While talking on Gulf crisis, Khaleda Zia expressed her happiness that Kuwaitis had gone back to their country and hoped that all the problems there would be solved peacefully so that the amity between the Arab nations prevailed.

Saudi Ambassador 'Abd al-Malik al-Maymani and Pakistan High Commissioner Anwar Kemal also called on the BNP chief at her residence on Sunday.

### East Europe

#### XINHUA Follows Qian Qichen Through Europe

##### Talks With Polish Counterpart

OW0203060091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0252 GMT 2 Mar 91

[By reporter Dong Fusheng (5516 4395 3932)]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Mar (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski continued their talks in a friendly atmosphere this morning.

Foreign Minister Skubiszewski said, during the talks, that Poland is willing to promote long-term and stable friendly relations with China. He emphasized: This position is not an expedient policy. Poland appreciates China's independent foreign policy, attaches importance to China's role in diplomatic affairs, and treasures the traditional friendship between the Polish and Chinese people. Poland will strive to promote exchanges and cooperation between the two countries in the fields of diplomatic affairs, parliamentary affairs, the economy, trade, construction, the mining industry, communications, transportation, culture, and science and technology.

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen emphatically pointed out: Both China and Poland pursue an independent foreign policy; treasure their state sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity; need a stable and peaceful international environment; and are seeking economic and cultural development. China always sympathizes with and supports the Polish people's principled stand of defending their state sovereignty and national independence.

During the talks, the two sides agreed to continue to implement the agreements and plans signed between the governments of the two countries, and by their ministries, commissions, and counterpart departments. The two sides also agreed to maintain high-level political contacts, and hoped to further tap the potential of economic cooperation and trade between the two countries, explore new forms of cooperation, and carry out a multi-channel and multi-level cooperation.

The two sides also exchanged information and views on other international issues of common interest.

Other officials who took part in the talks were Jan Majewski, Polish vice foreign minister; (Oconski), vice minister of foreign economic relations of Poland; Li Zhaoxing, assistant foreign minister of China; and Pei Yuanying, Chinese ambassador to Poland.

#### Discusses Ties With Walesa

OW0203032891 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0309 GMT 2 Mar 91

[Text] Warsaw, March 1 (XINHUA)—Polish President Lech Walesa met visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen late Friday, with both sides stressing hope for furthering ties.

The Chinese foreign minister conveyed greetings of Chinese President Yang Shangkun to the Polish president. President Walesa said he has received an invitation to visit China and is willing to visit the great nation with a long history of culture.

He said Poland treasures China's experience in reform and takes it for reference in its own current reform and efforts for economic development.

Walesa said Poland pursues an independent foreign policy and maintains the one-China position, namely, only recognizing the People's Republic of China.

Qian Qichen reiterated China's position of opposing interference in the internal affairs of a nation by other countries. China attaches importance to developing friendly ties with Poland, Qian said, adding that China supports the desire and actions of the Polish people in maintaining their country's independence, sovereignty and national rights.

Earlier in the day, Polish Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki also met with the Chinese foreign minister, who invited Bielecki to visit China on behalf of Chinese Premier Li Peng.

Bielecki told Qian Qichen that his country desires an all-around development in bilateral ties with China, especially trade and economic ties, and that the two countries should seek ways beneficial to both sides to expand bilateral economic cooperation.

Also on Friday, Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski continued talks with his Chinese counterpart. Skubiszewski reiterated his country's desire to promote long-term and stable friendship with China, saying it was "not an expedient policy," and that the Polish people cherish the "traditional friendship with the Chinese people."

The two countries will strive for comprehensive cooperation in diplomacy, parliament affairs, trade and economy, construction, mining, communications, science and technology, Skubiszewski said.

Both sides also emphasized the necessity of maintaining top-level political contacts between the two countries.

The two foreign ministers exchanged views on the international issues of common concern.

The Chinese foreign minister began his three-day visit to Poland on Wednesday.

#### Speaks at News Briefing

OW0203053391 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0517 GMT 2 Mar 91

[Text] Warsaw, March 1 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said he is satisfied with his three-day official visit to Poland, which began on Wednesday.

Qian made the remarks in a press conference here this afternoon. Expressing optimism about prospects for the bilateral ties between China and Poland, the Chinese foreign minister stressed that the traditional friendship, exchanges and relations of mutual benefit have succeeded in standing up "historical test."

China has always been sympathized to and supporting the Polish people's [word indistinct] to safeguard their national independence and the actions taken by them in this respect, the Chinese foreign minister said, adding there has never been conflicts of interests between the two countries.

Speaking on the changes in past years in Poland and other parts of Europe, Qian Qichen said that those are not factors to prevent the normal development of the Sino-Polish relations. It is a matter of choice by the people as to what political system a country will adopt, or what road it will take, and "we respect choice by the people of all nations," he continued.

Confirming results of his visit, Qian also said the two countries will hold a mixed committee meeting in March to discuss the expansion of the scientific and technological cooperation, to be followed by a similar meeting for the promotion of trade and economic ties.

The ministers of foreign economic relations and trade of the two countries will also exchange visits in the near future, Qian said.

On the Gulf crisis, the Chinese foreign minister said both China and Poland believe it a good thing that the Gulf war had ended and congratulate Kuwait on the restoration of its sovereignty. Yet both sides believe further steps are needed to be taken to resolve conflicts between Israel and Arab nations, the Palestinian issue in particular.

He suggested the five permanent U.N. Security Council members call an international conference on the Middle East to resolve the above problems.

### **Arrives in Bulgaria 2 Mar**

*OW0203195491 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1924 GMT 2 Mar 91*

[Text] Sofia, March 2 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen arrived here today for his three-day official visit to Bulgaria.

Upon his arrival at the airport, the Chinese foreign minister told reporters that he would take this opportunity to meet with his Bulgarian counterpart and other top leaders.

He said they will exchange viewpoints of common concerned issues and discuss the way to develop bilateral relations in order to promote better understanding, friendship and cooperation.

This visit was made following many new changes in this country, he noted, adding that the Chinese Government treasures the traditionally profound friendship between the two peoples and cooperative relations between the two countries.

The official good-will visit will help promote further development of the Sino-Bulgarian relations on the basis of five principles of peaceful coexistence, he said.

### **Confers With Counterpart**

*OW0203204291 Beijing XINHUA in English  
2026 GMT 2 Mar 91*

[Text] Sofia, March 2 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and his Bulgarian counterpart Viktor Vulkov held friendly talks here this afternoon.

The Chinese foreign minister said his three-day official visit here would facilitate the exploration of new channels for the development of the cooperative Sino-Bulgarian relations.

Qian said the tour would also promote "our understanding of the new situation" in Bulgaria as China respects the choice by other countries in determining their way of change and development.

He noted that there is no conflict of interest between China and this Eastern European country. And to the contrary, he

said, the two share many views in common that provide the basis for the promotion of friendly relations.

Both China and Bulgaria are seeking a peaceful international environment as well as domestic economic and cultural development, Qian said, adding that his country is willing to further promote Sino-Bulgarian relations in various fields.

On his part, Vulkov said Bulgaria highly appreciates China's attitudes toward recent changes in Eastern Europe and Qian's visit to Bulgaria is an important event after these changes.

Vulkov described the Sino-Bulgarian relations as "satisfactory", and expressed his belief that the relations would be further strengthened after the visit by his Chinese counterpart.

Bulgaria attaches great importance to China's role in international affairs and to its relations with China, the foreign minister said, expressing his country's willingness to further cooperate with China in various fields.

The two foreign ministers also conferred on regional and international situations and stressed that state-to-state relations should be established on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Participating the talks on the first day of Qian's visit here were Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Minister D. Donchev, Assistant to the Chinese Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing and Chinese Ambassador to Sofia Li Fenglin.

### **Meets Parliamentary Leader**

*OW0303010991 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0003 GMT 3 Mar 91*

[Text] Sofia, March 2 (XINHUA)—The chairman of Bulgaria's Grand National Assembly, Nikolay Todorov, met today with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen at the parliamentary building in Sofia.

Todorov during the meeting expressed the Bulgarian parliament's willingness to maintain friendly relations with the National People's Congress of China (NPCC).

In his response, the visiting Chinese foreign minister, who just arrived in this Eastern European country for a three-day official visit, said the relations between the two parliaments would help promote those between the two countries.

On the world situation and North-South relations, the Chinese minister and his Bulgarian host agreed that great importance should be attached to the North-South ties in international affairs as the issue might affect the global peace and stability.

Briefing on the latest development in Balkan region, Todorov told Qian that his country would establish and maintain friendly relations with all countries in the region.



### Views Ties With Foreign Minister

OW0303031891 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0220 GMT 3 Mar 91

[Text] Sofia, March 2 (XINHUA)—Bulgarian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Viktor Volkov said that the relations between Bulgaria and China are entering a new stage on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The Bulgarian foreign minister made the remarks at a banquet hosted by him today in honor of visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

Volkov said that Qian's visit has offered him a chance to exchange views with his Chinese counterpart on bilateral relations between the two countries and vital international issues.

He said last year saw radical changes taking place in East European countries. As an importance force in the world, China occupies a special position in the priorities in Bulgaria's new foreign policy.

Qian said that many changes have taken place in Bulgaria in the past year. The Chinese Government respects Bulgarians' own choice and hopes Bulgaria will overcome economic difficulties and maintain social stability so that the people can live a better life.

Qian said that the old world pattern is gone and the world is entering a transition period when a new pattern is in the making. China will continue to follow its independent foreign policy of peace and develop friendly cooperation with all countries including East European countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, he added.

Only by strictly following the five principles of peaceful coexistence, can countries in the world establish cooperation relations of mutual interests and respect despite differences of social systems and ideology, Qian said. Only on this basis, can a new international political and economic order be created, the Chinese foreign minister stressed.

### Greets Premier Popov

OW0403050791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0242 GMT 4 Mar 91

[By reporters Wu Xijun (0702 6932 0193) and Guo Chunxiao (6753 2504 2556)]

[Text] Sofia, 3 Mar (XINHUA)—Bulgarian Premier Popov had a friendly meeting with Chinese Foreign Affairs Minister Qian Qichen at the state guesthouse in Sofia this evening.

Premier Popov said: Bulgaria respects China's foreign policy and attaches great importance to the role China plays in the world. Bulgaria has considered China as a friend in the past and is ready to continue to develop and strengthen their relationship. The changes in Bulgaria will not affect the two countries' normal ties, and there is

no barrier obstructing the development of friendly ties between Bulgaria and China.

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said: Chinese and Bulgarian peoples have been friendly to each other for a long time. China is willing to promote friendly relations and cooperation with Bulgaria on the basis of the principles of mutual respect and equal reciprocity.

He said: Countries can establish and develop normal ties by overcoming their differences in social systems, ideologies, and value concepts.

Both sides discussed issues regarding the opening of new spheres and new forms of cooperation between the two countries.

Commenting on the international situation, Premier Popov highly appraised the stand China assumes toward the Gulf issue. Both sides maintained that the UN Security Council should play an important role during the process of politically settling the Gulf and Middle East issues.

Qian Qichen conveyed to Premier Popov Li Peng's message inviting him to visit China. Premier Popov gladly accepted the invitation and asked Qian Qichen to extend his invitation to Premier Li Peng to visit Bulgaria.

After the meeting, Premier Popov hosted a dinner in honor of Qian Qichen and his party.

This morning, Foreign Minister Qian Qichen had a broad discussion with Phillip Dimitrov, chairman of the Bulgarian Coordination Committee of the Union of Democratic Forces; and Aleksandur Lulof, chairman of the Superior Committee of the Bulgarian Socialist Party. The two chairmen briefed Qian Qichen on Bulgaria's domestic situation. They indicated that all parties in Bulgaria share identical views with regard to supporting Bulgarian-Chinese friendship.

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen also laid a wreath at the Monument of Unknown Bulgarian Martyrs.

### Latin America & Caribbean

#### Yang Shangkun Receives New Venezuelan Envoy

OW0103094491 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0901 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun this afternoon accepted the credentials of Venezuela's new ambassador to China, Eduardo Casanova Sucre, who arrived here on February 3.

#### NPC Vice Chairman Meets Bolivian Visitor

OW0303155691 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1429 GMT 3 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, March 3 (XINHUA)—Vice-Chairman Peng Chong of the National People's Congress (NPC)

Standing Committee met with Armando de la Parra, vice-chairman of the Bolivian Leftist Revolutionary Front, here today.

Peng, also a veteran of the Chinese Communist Party, noted that the party and the NPC have good relations with Bolivian political parties and the national assembly. He also asked Armando to see more of China and exchange views with Chinese officials on issues of mutual interest during the visit.

Armando is a member of the House of Representatives. He expressed the hope that economic cooperation and trade in the two countries will also increase.

Armando and his party arrived here yesterday and are scheduled to tour Tianjin and Shanghai.

After the meeting, Peng Chong hosted a dinner in honor of the visitors.

#### **Zhang Sai-Led Statistical Delegation Visits Cuba**

*OW2402091891 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0737 GMT 23 Feb 91*

[Text] Havana, 22 Feb (XINHUA)—Lionel Soto, vice president of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, pointed out in Havana today: China's revolutionary and historic achievement is that the country with one-fifth of the world's population has solved its food problem.

Soto made the remarks during his meeting with a Chinese statistics delegation led by Zhang Sai, director of the State Statistical Bureau of China. He said: The Cuban people are making unremitting efforts to achieve a self-sufficiency in food grain in accordance with a plan formulated by the government one year ago. He also emphasized the Cuban people's firm support for the Cuban revolution and their determination to defend socialism.

The Chinese delegation arrived in Cuba on 16 February. During the visit, the delegation has held talks with (Fidel Bascos), chairman of the Cuban State Statistical Committee, and other Cuban officials, and exchanged views with them on the statistical work in China and Cuba and on how to strengthen cooperation between the two countries in the statistical field.

## Political & Social

### NPC Standing Committee Continues Deliberations

#### Passes Public Order Decision

OW0303104591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1239 GMT 2 Mar 91

["Decision of the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee on Comprehensive Efforts to Improve Public Order"—XINHUA headline; adopted by the 18th Meeting of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee on 2 March 1991]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Mar (XINHUA)—To safeguard public security, maintain national and social stability, ensure the smooth progress of the reform and open policy and socialist modernization, and create a favorable environment of public order for realizing the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development in all fields, it is imperative to increase efforts to coordinate all quarters concerned in improving public order. Hence, the following decision is especially adopted:

1. To strengthen the effort to coordinate all quarters concerned in improving public order is a major task of upholding the people's democratic dictatorship, as well as the fundamental solution to problems related to public security in China. Problems in public order reflect, in a comprehensive way, various contradictions of society. Therefore, it is imperative to mobilize and organize all forces of society and adopt comprehensive measures, including political, legal, administrative, economic, cultural, and educational measures to fundamentally prevent and reduce crimes, maintain public order, and ensure social stability. This should also be a common task of the entire society and continued for a long time to come.

2. In improving public order through coordinated efforts by all quarters concerned, it is necessary to crack down on and prevent crime simultaneously, and consider both temporary and permanent cures to problems, with the emphasis on a permanent cure. The main tasks are: cracking down on criminal activities which endanger society and severely punishing, according to the law, serious crimes against public order; adopting all necessary means to improve supervision systems and step up the prevention of crime against public order to stop the loopholes for criminal activities; strengthening ideological and political education and the education in the legal system among all citizens, especially young people, to raise their cultural and moral standards and enhance their legal concept; encouraging the masses to conscientiously safeguard public order and combat crime; actively mediating and dissuading civil disputes to alleviate social contradictions and eliminate destabilizing factors; and intensifying the work to educate, redeem, and transform criminals and proper rehabilitation of criminals who have completed prison terms and reeducation through labor so as to reduce the recidivism rate.

3. We should make good use of the law in improving social order. Criminal, civil, administrative, and economic laws, and laws governing other matters passed by the NPC and its Standing Committee are effective legal weapons and grounds for improving social order. State organs, civic organizations, enterprises, and institutions at all levels must do things strictly according to the law. All citizens should learn the established laws, understand them, abide by them, and learn how to use the law to fight all kinds of crimes. We should further refine laws and regulations designed to improve social order, and incorporate into them the work in cracking down on crimes, preventing crimes, conducting a social order-related education, strengthening management, promoting social development, and reeducating law-breaking people, all which are designed to improve social order.

4. All departments and units must establish a responsibility system for the management of the work on improving social order so that responsible persons will properly do their jobs and closely work together with others. The people's governments at all levels should incorporate work on improving social order in their general programs for promoting material and spiritual civilizations, effectively strengthen their leadership over the work on improving social order, materially and financially support the work, and provide sufficient man power to ensure that the work is properly carried out. The people's courts, the people's procuratorates, and the government's public security departments, security departments, judicial administration departments, and other functional departments, especially public security departments, should fully play a backbone role in improving social order. They should take effective measures to strengthen their force for improving social order, to improve their skills and equipment for preventing and cracking down on criminal activities, and to improve the quality of personnel for enforcing the law. All organs, mass organizations, enterprises, and institutions should faithfully carry out their internal security measures to prevent crimes and other social security problems from taking place. All departments should urge their subordinate units, while keeping their own jobs in mind, to play an active role in improving social order.

5. In strengthening our efforts to improve social order, we must motivate the masses and enlist their help. The people's governments at all levels should mobilize and organize urban and rural residents, villagers, staff members, and workers of all organs, mass organizations, enterprises, and institutions, as well as students, to set up mass security organizations for self defense and for ensuring security, and to conduct various kinds of activities, including police-civilian defense activities, to ensure social security. The people's armed forces departments of all cities and counties should actively organize local militia to help improve social order. We should strengthen grass-roots organizations, further improve relevant systems, and ensure that all relevant measures are properly carried out at the grass-roots level to form a network of mass defense. In addition, we should enable village committees and urban residential committees to



play an active role in maintaining social order. Local governments at all levels should provide the appropriate guidance and tighten supervision over mass security organizations. Mass security organizations should do things strictly according to the law and ensure that all citizens' legitimate rights and interests are protected.

6. We should closely integrate the responsibility of units and individuals in improving social order with their political honor and economic interests, and establish a system for commending those who perform well and punish those who fail to do their responsibility. We should commend and encourage units and individuals who stand out in improving social order and those who are credited for fighting criminals; we should provide proper medical care for and take good care of those injured or disabled in fighting criminals; and we should provide pensions to the families of those who die while fighting criminals. Leaders of units who are directly responsible for damages to the state's interests and losses of the people's lives and properties, as a result of serious criminal activities resulting from these unit's failure to effectively implement established security measures will be investigated for negligence of duty.

7. The organization and implementation of work in improving social order through various means is to be coordinated by the people's governments at various levels, and all departments and social sectors should join forces in carrying out the work. The people's governments at all levels should take organizational measures to coordinate efforts of departments concerned and various social sectors, and provide appropriate guidance to them so that work in improving social order can be properly carried out.

People's congress standing committees at all levels should conduct regular supervisions and inspections of work in improving social order; should regularly hear reports by governments, courts, and procuratorates on work in improving social order; should organize deputies and committee members to oversee how work in improving social order is being carried out; should show great concern for social order; and should offer suggestions and proposals to help ensure that work in improving social order is carried out healthily and in an in-depth manner.

#### **Xu Jiatun Removed From Office**

*OW0203122891 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1045 GMT 2 Mar 91*

[Text] Beijing, 2 Mar (XINHUA)—Announcement of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee Concerning Dismissal of Xu Jiatun From His Post at the Seventh NPC Standing Committee:

The Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee has adopted a decision to recall Xu Jiatun from the post of deputy to the Seventh NPC. In line with the provisions in Article 40 of the "Rules of the Procedure of the NPC," which stipulates that "When an NPC

deputy, who is a member of the NPC Standing Committee or one of the special committees, is recalled by his or her constituency, he or she will be relieved from his or her post at the NPC Standing Committee or the special committee; and that the dismissal will be announced to the public by the Presidium or the NPC Standing Committee," Xu Jiatun is dismissed, accordingly, from his post as a member of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee. The dismissal is hereby announced. [By] The Seventh NPC Standing Committee  
[Dated] 2 March 1991

#### **Judges Appointed, Dismissed**

*OW0203121791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1037 GMT 2 Mar 91*

[Text] Beijing, 2 Mar (XINHUA)—Namelist of appointments and dismissals by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress adopted at the 18th Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress on 2 March 1991:

1. Yang Funian and Guo Zhiwen are hereby removed from their posts as judges of the Supreme People's Court.
2. Mao Duanzhi [3029 4551 4460] and Liu Zhixin (female) [0491 1807 2450] are appointed judges of the Supreme People's Court.

#### **Chairman Wan Li Speaks**

*OW0303131691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0942 GMT 2 Mar 91*

[Text] Beijing, 2 Mar (XINHUA)—The 18th Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee proceeded with its plenum discussion yesterday afternoon. Eight members took the floor to express their views on the motions and other relevant issues being examined by the current Standing Committee session.

Chairman Wan Li attended the meeting, which was chaired by Vice Chairman Ni Zhifu.

In her speech, Liu Yandong said: The government should take comprehensive measures to intensify the control of public order and prevent and control juvenile crimes. Governments at all levels, especially those at the grass roots, must take the lead in this area, earnestly educate young people with positive materials and guidance, provide them a better social environment, and actively educate and transform those young people who have broken the law. Meanwhile, we must act as quickly as possible to examine and approve the "Law for the Protection of Minors" so that young people can mature under the protection of the law.

In his speech, Xu Yunbei said that state enterprises should devise new mechanisms to replace their egalitarian practices. He said that state enterprises' poor economic performance is caused by economic mechanisms that are incompatible with requirements for commodity production. Thus, replacing state enterprises'

egalitarian practices is key to restructuring enterprises. Enterprises must be responsible for their losses, as well as profits, and become genuine independent economic entities. After they become independent operators responsible for their losses and profits, they will pay taxes to the state and the state will no longer make up for their losses, and this will settle and stabilize the relationship between the state and the enterprises and provide a tax system under which the financial ties between the Central Government and local governments can be further resolved. After they become responsible for their losses and profits, enterprises must follow the requirements for commodity production and restructure their operation, intensify their management, upgrade their technology, raise their economic efficiency, broaden their market, and rationalize the prices of their goods.

In connection with expanding export, Li Yining proposed: The government should establish an export credit fund for upgrading the technology of machinery and electronics goods and supporting the export of these goods. It should also expedite the construction of bases of agricultural goods export, gradually set up a system of producing export goods which integrate agricultural and industrial production and trade so that export of primary goods with minimum added value can be replaced by export of manufactured goods with high added value. In accordance with the sales of export goods, it should draw up export standards, and relax or tighten them so that they can facilitate exports. To protect the reputation of Chinese goods abroad, the government should not change the system under which commodity inspection departments are authorized to issue uniform certificates to certify the quality of goods. The government should also assist enterprises producing export goods and reduce their cost of exchanging foreign currencies so as to encourage them to increase output of export goods.

In his speech, He Ying said: Foreign exchange has been improperly used in recent years. Foreign-made luxury goods and high-grade consumer goods have been pouring into China and inundating the market. This has a serious impact on the development of the national industry. First of all, these foreign-made goods have affected the production and marketing of similar domestic goods and hindered the rejuvenation and development of Chinese industry. Secondly, the sales of expensive, luxury foreign-made goods in China are apt to encourage consumers to spend beyond their means, worship things foreign, and think foreign goods are better than domestic goods. This has undermined what we have advocated for years, such as plain living, self-reliance, serving the people, and fostering patriotism; and obstructed material and spiritual building. This being the case, we must tighten control so as to stop redundant, multiple, and reckless imports. We should also educate the people to use domestic-made goods, carry forward the patriotic spirit, crack down on smuggling, and stop illegal imports.

Li Chonghuai proposed that the government should promote the bidding system. He said: The bidding system is a product of reform, and examination of

projects and inviting bidders to bid for them are vivid examples of integrating planned economy and market regulation. Inviting bidders to bid for projects not only constitutes a major reform of the circulatory system, but also is a breakthrough in improving the system of combining the strengths of the planned economy and market regulation. Thus, the government should establish an authoritative organ in charge of bidding, replace the current ineffective bidding system, immediately draw up uniform administrative regulations governing bidding practices, and actively train personnel to take charge of the system.

Yang Jike proposed that solving energy shortage in the rural areas should be considered as an important water conservancy project. He said: Rural areas in China have long been troubled by energy shortage and ecological deterioration. To provide energy needed in daily living, people in rural areas have to burn 270 million tonnes of straw and 278 million tonnes of firewood each year. Because of fuel shortage, the peasants have to collect from the mother nature what they can use as fuel. Because of overconsumption of biological energy, the straw cannot be returned to the cropland as fertilizer and unbearably large numbers of trees have to be chopped down for fuel. If the problem of energy shortage in rural areas remains unresolved, more land in the country will be eroded by water. People in society as a whole must attach great importance to this grim fact. He proposed that the draft Water Conservancy Law must include this provision: The construction of energy projects in the rural areas shall proceed in a comprehensive manner in accordance with the modes in different regions and with the principles for energy development in rural areas, namely: "Do what is appropriate for the local situation, and use multiple energy resources comprehensively and efficiently so that, while providing the rural areas the energy they need for living and production, ecological benefits needed for water and soil conservation can be acquired."

Yang Chugui and Wu Dakun also spoke on cracking down on abduction and selling of women and children, and the revolutionary education they have received during the struggles in the concentration camp in Shangrao [shang rao ji zhong ying de dou zheng 0006 7437 7162 0022 3602 4104 2435 3630] [in Jiangxi].

Vice chairmen Peng Chong, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigmei, Seypidin Aze, Yan Jici, Ye Fei, Sun Qimeng, and Wang Hanbin attended the meeting.

Li Guixian, state councillor; Ren Jianxin, president of the Supreme People's Court; and Liu Fuzhi, procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, attended the meeting as observers.

#### Decree Confirms New Ministers

OW0203114591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1037 GMT 2 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, 2 Mar (XINHUA)—No. 42 Decree issued by the president of the People's Republic of China:

Acting in accordance with the decision made by the 18th Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress on 2 March 1991:

1. Lin Hanxiong is hereby removed from his post as minister of construction. Hou Jie [vice minister of Water Resources] is appointed minister of construction.

2. Qian Yongchang is hereby removed from his post as minister of communications. Huang Zhendong [president of the State Communications Investment Corporation] is appointed minister of communications. [By] President of the People's Republic of China Yang Shangkun

[Dated] 2 March 1991

### Justice Minister Speaks

OW0203052191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0910 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] Beijing, 28 Feb (XINHUA)—Entrusted by the State Council, Minister of Justice Cai Cheng today gave a report to the 18th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] on the implementation of the first five-year plan for promoting knowledge of the law and on his suggestions concerning the work in 1991.

Cai Cheng said: By the end of 1990, all localities in the country had basically completed, with outstanding success, the tasks set forth in the first five-year plan. The situation in the whole country indicates that work of implementing the five-year plan for promoting knowledge of the law has progressed solidly, soundly, and with notable success. According to statistics, more than 700 million people, or 93 percent of the 750 million people (representing 70 percent of the country's total population) targeted had participated in learning the law.

He said: The five-year plan for promoting legal knowledge has produced two major results. First, through the promotion of legal knowledge, the vast numbers of cadres and masses have learned the relevant basic knowledge of the "10 laws and one regulation," including the Constitution, the Criminal Law, and the general rules of the Civil Law. Second, through learning and applying laws, cadres and masses have, to a different extent, begun to acquire a sense of law and awareness to exercise their rights and perform their duties as citizens and to act in accordance with the law, thereby promoting the development of various tasks.

Cai Cheng said: Although the first five-year plan for promoting knowledge of the law has achieved outstanding results, some problems still exist. The problems are reflected mainly in the following phenomena: About 20 percent of localities and units in the country merely went through the motions at varying degrees and a few localities still have "blind spots." Some localities and units have not done well in integrating learning and

applying laws. A number of cadres still fail to act in accordance with the law; some even broke the law while learning it.

Regarding the future work in promoting knowledge of the law, Cai Cheng said: With the approval of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, implementation of the second five-year plan for the propaganda and education of the legal system has begun in 1991. The guiding ideology of the second five-year plan in popularizing the legal system is to carry out, under the leadership and supervision of the party committee, people's congress, and government at each level, in-depth study of the Constitution and learning of the basic laws of the country with a clear purpose in mind, focusing in particular on the central task of the party and state; to learn, step by step, different categories of knowledge of the specialized laws in a well planned way and at the appropriate level; to take further steps to raise the awareness of socialist laws and a sense of socialist democracy among cadres and masses; and to promote the adherence of law in administering various affairs. All this is aimed at creating a good legal environment for economic rectification and deepening reform and to guarantee the country's steady political, economic, and social development. The main targets of the education in the legal system are leading cadres at and above the county and regiment levels, particularly high ranking cadres above the provincial and army levels; law enforcement personnel; and young people, especially university, high school, and primary school students.

Cai Cheng said that in 1991, the first year of the implementation of the second five-year plan for promoting knowledge of the law, emphasis will be placed on accomplishing the following tasks:

1. Launch a broad, mass propaganda and mobilization drive to create a strong public opinion momentum and environment to implement the second five-year plan for promoting knowledge of the law. Use different forms of propaganda to translate the ingredients of the second five-year plan into conscious behavior of the vast numbers of cadres and masses.
2. Take earnest steps to carry out the enactment of the second-five year plan in various localities, departments, and systems. All localities, departments, and systems should each proceed from reality and draw up feasible implementation plans in accordance with what is required in the national plan.
3. Make serious efforts to do a good job of compiling teaching materials for implementing the second five-year plan.
4. Take further steps to carry out the work of training a contingent of backbone cadres for promoting knowledge of the law. Different forms of training classes and seminars should be held to enrich their knowledge of the law and improve their instruction ability to prepare for the mass campaign of disseminating legal knowledge.



5. Make continuous efforts to carry out pilot projects for improving public order according to the law and implementing the second five-year plan for promoting legal knowledge. To ensure smooth progress of our task, all departments, systems, and localities should conduct experimental work before the all-out implementation of the plan to gain experience.

6. Take further steps to strengthen management and leadership. Because of the numerous categories of specialized laws and regulations and the arduous task involved in promoting their knowledge, a policy of managing the implementation of the second five-year plan should be adopted which incorporates "unified management, separate implementation, the integration of departments and regions with main emphasis placed on regions, and different guidance for different categories." A strong command and coordination system should be established through reinforcing, readjusting, and strengthening the existing leading groups and their administrative agencies in charge of promoting legal knowledge and through restoring and strengthening those that have been abolished.

7. Leading cadres at the county and regimental level should begin studying "Guide to Questions on Building the Socialist Legal System" and "Guide to the Constitution of the People's Republic of China" in the second half of 1991.

Cai Cheng said: The year 1991 not only starts the implementation of the second five-year plan for promoting knowledge of the law but also winds up the implementation of the first five-year plan. All localities should evaluate performance in strict accordance with what is required in the first five-year plan before accepting it. Localities and units which merely went through the motions should take supplementary measures to make up what they have missed.

#### Session Ends, New Deputies Confirmed

OW0203114191 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1130 GMT 2 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA)—The credentials of 16 newly elected deputies to the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC) were confirmed here today.

Among the new deputies are Zhou Nan, director of the XINHUA News Agency's Hong Kong branch, an announcement issued by the Seventh NPC Standing Committee said.

Zhou, aged 64, was elected deputy at the 17th Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh Guangdong Provincial People's Congress last January, with 50 votes for and three against.

The list also includes Governor of Hubei Province Guo Shuyan, Acting Governor of Zhejiang Province Ge Hongsheng, three women delegates and two members of minority nationalities.

Meng Liankun, vice-chairman of the NPC's Credentials Committee, gave a report on the credentials at the 18th Session of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee, which closed here late today. The session passed his report.

Over the past year ten NPC deputies have died, while five, including Xu Jiatun from Guangdong and Zhao Fusan from Shanghai, were removed from their position as NPC deputies by their electoral units.

Now the Seventh NPC has 2,954 deputies and 24 vacancies.

The announcement said the 24 vacancies will be filled through by-elections.

#### Li Peng Addresses 10th State Council Plenum

OW0203142991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1014 GMT 2 Mar 91

[By reporter Sun Benyao (1327 2609 1031)]

[Text] The State Council held its 10th plenum in Beijing today to make plans for the further discussion and revision of the government work report as well as the (Draft) Outlines of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China, all soon to be presented to the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC].

State Council Premier Li Peng chaired and addressed the meeting. He said: Formulating the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development to further economic development and social advancement has a direct bearing on the consolidation and development of China's socialist system and the future and destiny of the Chinese nation. The "(draft) outlines" were drawn up by the State Council, based on the "proposal" approved by the Seventh Plenum of the 13th Party Central Committee. The State Council fully exercised democracy and followed the mass line in drawing up the outlines by carefully taking into consideration the opinions and suggestions of various quarters.

Li Peng said: The two documents embody the spirit of the Seventh Plenum of the 13th Party Central Committee. After this plenum, they shall be further discussed and revised in a more extensive manner. In line with the overall interests of the national economic and social development, all ministries and commissions under the State Council shall carefully discuss these two documents and make revision suggestions. In addition, opinions also shall be sought extensively from the parties concerned; all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities; and from various democratic parties to further improve the two documents.

Li Peng pointed out: Leading comrades of various departments under the State Council shall attend, as arranged, the upcoming Fourth Session of the Seventh NPC. They shall listen carefully to the opinions of the NPC deputies and

accept their supervision and interpellation in order to improve the government's work.

At the meeting, Fang Weizhong, vice minister of the State Planning Commission, explained the (Draft) Outlines of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development, while Yuan Mu, director of the State Council Research Office, elucidated the report on the Outlines [as received] of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development. Qi Huaiyuan, vice minister of foreign affairs, reported on the current international situation.

Li Tiesing, Wu Xueqian, Qin Jiwei, Wang Bingqian, Song Jian, Zou Jiahua, Li Guixian, Chen Xitong, as well as the responsible persons of various ministries, commissions, and departments under the State Council, attended the meeting.

Present at the meeting as observers were responsible persons of the pertinent departments under the party Central Committee, the Central Military Commission, the NPC, the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, along with responsible persons of the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the All-China Women's Federation, and the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China.

Responsible persons of various democratic parties as well as democratic figures without party affiliation were invited to the meeting.

### Qiao Shi Addresses Central Party School

OW0203165791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0922 GMT 2 Mar 91

[By reporter Liu Siyang (0491 1835 2254)]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Mar (XINHUA)—Qiao Shi, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and president of the Central Party School, today called upon cadres of the whole party, senior and middle-ranking cadres in particular, to diligently study and apply the basic theory of Marxism in analyzing and studying new circumstances and problems arising in the practice, especially in studying in-depth major practical problems which have cropped up in the course of economic construction and reform and opening up, in exploring solutions to new problems, and in striving to successfully carry out the gigantic task of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Qiao Shi set the above requirements at the Central Party School's inaugural ceremony of the 1991 spring semester of the Central Party School.

Qiao Shi said: To realize the second-step strategic goal before the end of this century, the most important thing for us is to steadfastly implement the party's basic line,

continue the principles and policies that have proven correct and effective in the course of practice since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, unite the whole party and all forces that can be united, and mobilize all positive factors in pushing the economic construction forward.

Qiao Shi pointed out: A fundamental characteristic of the Marxist concept of history is to regard the development of productive forces as the basic decisive factor for social progress. To energetically develop productive forces is the basic task of socialism. Only by adhering to the basic line of "one center and two basic points," maintaining social stability, devoting ourselves wholeheartedly to developing social productive forces, and going all out to fulfill the various tasks put forward in the 10-Year Program will we be able to bring into better play the superiority of socialism, consolidate and develop the socialist system, and lay a solid foundation for achieving the third-step strategic goal in the next century. Herein also lies the great significance of implementing the guidelines of the Seventh Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

Qiao Shi said: A major prerequisite for us to grasp the opportunity, overcome difficulties, open up a new situation, and realize the second-step strategic goal is that we must have a large number of party cadres who are loyal to Marxism, conscientiously implement the party's basic line, and have the courage to open up a new situation in building socialism with Chinese characteristics. He called on all teachers and students of the party school to strive to fulfill this glorious and yet arduous historical mission.

On the issue of how to correctly and conscientiously implement the party's basic line, Qiao Shi maintained that it is necessary to continuously sum up both the positive and negative experiences during actual practice. It will require the party cadres, especially senior and medium-ranking cadres, to pay full attention to the study and application of basic Marxist theories. He said: The party's basic line has been a joint product of basic Marxist principles and the actual reality of China's modernization. Without mastering the Marxist scientific outlook of the world and methodology, we cannot correctly understand the spiritual essence of the party line and we will find it very difficult to implement it correctly.

Qiao Shi stressed that the fundamental way to study Marxist theories is to integrate them with practice. He said: The focal point of integrating Marxist theories with practice is to earnestly grasp the guidelines of the "Proposals" adopted by the Seventh Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee, to fully understand the principles and policies raised in the "Proposals," and to strive to deepen our understanding of the objective law of socialist modernization.

Finally Qiao Shi hoped that all the party comrades would earnestly study and research the history of the party, inherit and promote the party's good tradition and work style, as well as unrelentingly and unwaveringly

implement the party's basic line. He also hoped that they would improve their work style, try their best to refrain from empty talk, do actual work, and celebrate the party's 70th anniversary with new results.

Xue Ju, executive vice president of the Central Party School, spoke at the inaugural ceremony. He expressed his views on the new circumstances the school would be facing, the teaching plans for this semester, and the issues including how the students could master the basic Marxist theories and the documents of the Seventh Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee, as well as how to strengthen the education on party spirit.

The Central Party School has enrolled 598 students in seven grades for this year.

Attending the inaugural ceremony were some 1,200 new and old students and over 2,000 students from extension and off-campus classes.

Attending today's inaugural ceremony were responsible persons from the relevant central authorities including Chen Zuolin, Lu Feng, Liu Zhongde, and Zheng Keyang.

#### **Amnesty International Says 750 Executed in 1990**

HK0303022891 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY MORNING POST in English 3 Mar 91 pp 1, 2

[By Michael Bociurkiw and Kavita Daswani]

[Text] Death sentences and executions in China soared to a seven-year-high last year during a nationwide anti-crime campaign, heightening fears that efforts in Hong Kong to abolish capital punishment could suffer a serious setback.

According to human rights group Amnesty International, almost 1,000 death sentences were handed down last year, 750 of which have been carried through. But the London-based group feared the true number of executions could be as high as 12,000.

By comparison, Amnesty recorded 370 death sentences in China during 1989 and 180 in 1988. In response, the group has called on Chinese authorities to abolish the death penalty.

"There has been an alarming increase in the use of the death penalty in China in 1990," said the report, a copy of which has been obtained by the SUNDAY MORNING POST.

According to an unconfirmed report quoted by Amnesty, about 12,000 Chinese nationals were sentenced to death in a three-month period alone last year.

The number of death sentences and executions is the highest number since 1983, when a similar crackdown on crime led to as many as 10,000 executions.

Western diplomats contacted in Beijing said the anti-crime campaign, which was launched last May, showed

no sign of abating. In January of this year, more than 60 people were reportedly executed.

"These and other reports suggest the number of death sentences and executions was several times higher in 1990 than in previous years," the report said.

"The rise during 1990 has occurred in the context of a political campaign to 'sternly cut down' on serious crime."

Amnesty said the push to fight crime with harsh sentences could result in "a dramatic weakening of safeguards against unfair trials in death penalty and other cases."

The figures have serious implications for post-1997 Hong Kong because they could scuttle efforts to eradicate capital punishment in the territory before the takeover, said a local Amnesty official.

"Inevitably we have to address the problem in China, primarily because we are worried that what is happening there will be a reflection on the local situation after 1997," said Ms Helena Hung, vice-chairman of the local chapter of Amnesty.

Most of the figures quoted by Amnesty are derived from reports of death sentences in provincial newspapers.

Western diplomats in Beijing greeted news of the figures with little surprise.

"We've no idea when this campaign will let up," said one diplomat. "When there is a campaign of this kind they usually round up large numbers of people and eliminate them."

Mr Robert Broadfoot, director of Hong Kong-based Political and Economic Risk Consultancy Ltd, said mainland Chinese officials were continuing with human rights abuses at a time when Beijing has been trying to reduce its isolation in the wake of the Tiananmen Square massacre.

But he said the figures could evoke little concern in Hong Kong because of apparent widespread public support for capital punishment among Hong Kong people.

Even so, Amnesty has responded to the figures with heightened concern.

A China specialist in the London office said the results of the report prompted the organization to appeal to the Chinese Government to stop all executions.

"We are asking the Chinese Government to introduce safeguards to ensure that trial procedures conform to international standards," said Ms Arlette Laduguie.

Weak human rights guarantees in Hong Kong have been cited in a report released by the US State Department this month.

Specifically, the territory is cited for allowing police to have inordinately broad powers of arrest and search, film censorship powers and illtreatment of Vietnamese migrants.



The report also said Hong Kong people lacked the power to change their government.

"While Hong Kong is a free society with most individual freedoms and rights protected by law and custom, citizens of the territory do not have the right to change their government," the report said.

### Doubt Cast on Evidence in Wang Juntao Trial

HK0103004391 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 1 Mar 91 p 10

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] Newly disclosed documents from the secret court proceedings against democracy activist Wang Juntao have cast doubt on Beijing's claims that the evidence against the "black hand" was sufficient and irrefutable.

Wang, 32, an economist and journalist, was sentenced to 13 years in jail on February 12 for "attempting to overthrow the Government" and "making counter-revolutionary propaganda and instigation".

The New York-based human rights watchdog, Asia Watch, and the Hong Kong based China-watching journal, the CONTEMPORARY, have obtained court documents including the statements of the two defence lawyers, Mr Zhang Sizhi and Mr Sun Yachen. Next week Asia Watch will publish other documents including the statement of prosecution and the verdict.

These documents seem to show that during the five-hour trial on February 11, the prosecutors failed to refute the arguments of the lawyers, who contended that the pieces of evidence arraigned against Wang, some of which had been tampered with, were insufficient, improper and irrelevant.

Wang was accused of organizing "seditious organizations" including the Patriotic and Protect-the-Constitution Joint Conference of Various Sectors of Beijing.

Among the activities of the conference, the prosecution alleged, was blocking and attacking martial law troops in Beijing.

As evidence of "counter-revolutionary" propaganda, the prosecutors cited speeches given by Wang during conferences on April 23, 1989 and May 15, 1989. The topics of the conferences were respectively "An Assessment of the Past Ten Years and the Present Situation" and "The Political Structure and the Trade Unions."

One of the lawyers' key lines of defence was that Wang had been involved with the student movement mainly because of a request by the Central Committee's United Front Department (UFD) that he act as a "mediator".

The lawyers said that then UFD chief Mr Yan Mingfu asked Wang "to act as a bridge between the Government and students and to persuade the students to leave the (Tiananmen) square".

Moreover, instead of being an action-oriented organization, the Joint Conference was merely a "discussion body" whose goal was to debate national affairs.

Referring to the April 23, 1989 conference, the lawyers said it had been prepared months before the first signs of student demonstrations.

More important, they said, was that from the two speeches, the prosecution had extrapolated seven sentences out of context and strung them together to give the impression of a "conspiracy".

There was also obvious tampering with the speeches, they said.

After reading out excerpts from Wang's original speeches and the statements attributed to Wang that the prosecution had presented, the lawyers said: "There is an obvious difference (between the two). I trust that the court can clearly see the significance of this difference."

In its guilty verdict, the judge cited supposedly inflammatory statements made by Wang such as "there is now not a single foundation that supports the Government".

Wang was also quoted as saying: "The Chinese leadership is in a state of transition. The group of political elders who can stabilise the situation will possibly fade from the scene within certain years. This is a time full of opportunities".

Neither the prosecutor nor the judge tried to refute the arguments of the lawyers that the ideas expressed by Wang represented a mere philosophical standpoint. "It is at least a cognitive mistake to put an equation mark between discussion of the (political) situation and masterminding a student movement," the lawyers said.

In fact, the lawyers contended, Wang had always been a solid supporter of senior leader Mr Deng Xiaoping.

Citing the testimonies of the other witnesses, including several democracy activists, the lawyers maintained that Wang had not taken part in the drafting of open letters, pamphlets and other propaganda material.

### Problems Seen in Appeal

HK0403010991 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
in English 4 Mar 91 p 8

[Text] Yielding to strong pressure from Chinese legal authorities, two defence lawyers of dissident Wang Juntao have refused to represent him in his appeal against verdict.

Chinese sources said as the appeal case would be heard soon, Wang's wife, Hou Xiaotian, has decided to defend her husband and is busy drafting the appeal statement.

Wang, charged with sedition and anti-revolutionary agitation and propaganda, was given a 13-year prison term when he was convicted by the Beijing's Intermediate Court before the Spring Festival.

Another dissident Chen Ziming, an economist, who was given the same sentences for the same charges, he appealed.

It is the stiffest penalty to be handed out to prodemocracy activists tried recently in Beijing.

After lifting an appeal for her husband on February 23, Ms Hou was told that the hearing could open any time one week after the court received the documents.

Although Ms Hou demanded that the appeal be heard in open court, Beijing's Higher Court rejected the request and only accepted a written appeal statement to be heard in chamber.

Sources said both Sun Yachen, a lawyer of Henan province, and Zhang Sizhi, of Beijing, who represented Wang in the trial were not available for the appeal case. Mr Sun formally informed Ms Hou last Friday that he was no longer able to handle the case because of some "private reasons".

Legal sources said before Mr Sun last came to Beijing, the Bureau of Justice of Luoyang city, Henan province, had already told him it was the instruction from the Ministry of Justice not to take up Wang's case.

In defiance of the warning, Mr Sun accepted the case.

Upon his arrival to Juoyang after the end of Wang's trial, Mr Sun was summonsed to see the chief of the Bureau of Justice. During the meeting, Mr Sun was told his trip to Beijing was "erroneous" because the higher authorities advised him not to go.

The lawyer was warned that he would be held responsible for all the consequences that resulted from the trip, the source added.

Mr Sun was also blamed for his failure to submit the contents of the defence and arguments of Mr Wang's case to the Luoyang Bureau of Justice although he did so to the Ministry of Justice in Beijing.

The bureau chief also asked Mr Sun not to reveal any facts and materials about Wang's case to anybody.

In reply, Mr Sun said he could keep the case confidential if no trouble from the authorities was brought to him afterwards.

When Mr Sun told the bureau last week that he planned to go to Beijing again for Mr Wang's appeal case, the bureau's party group said according to the instruction from the Ministry of Justice he was forbidden to go.

Ms Hou failed to reach Mr Zhang for help because he had left Beijing recently in order to avoid "unnecessary troubles".

One of the alleged "black-hands" behind the prodemocracy movement in 1989, Chen Xiaoping, has been expelled from the Communist Party.

## Resurgence of Lei Feng Campaign Reported

### Jiang Zemin Speech Published

OW0403120991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0901 GMT 4 Mar 91

["Speech by Jiang Zemin at Meeting With the 'Lei Feng Regiment'"—XINHUA headline—dated 29 October 1990; originally published in the 1991 No. 6 Issue of QIUSHI]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Mar (XINHUA)—I am very happy to have the opportunity of meeting the cadres and fighters of the regiment to which Lei Feng was affiliated during his lifetime. The great communist fighter Lei Feng is the pride of not only the People's Liberation Army but also of the Chinese people. Our late premier Zhou's inscription has given a comprehensive evaluation of Comrade Lei Feng and a summary of his spirit. After listening to the briefings by the political commissar of the Lei Feng regiment and the secretary of the Fushun City party committee, I am very impressed with the effort by Fushun City and the Lei Feng regiment to respond to the call of Chairman Mao and other revolutionaries of the older generation in persistently emulating Lei Feng for several decades.

Since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have persisted in one center and two basic points in substantially enhancing the country's economic strength. Ideological and political work was, however, weakened several years ago. To put it into Comrade Deng Xiaoping's words, the gravest error was in education, which refers mainly to ideological and political work. Therefore, a campaign to emulate Lei Feng has been launched elsewhere in the country. Lei Feng was from your regiment; however, his invaluable behest belongs to the whole army, the whole party, and the people from all over the country. The essence of Lei Feng's spirit is serving the people wholeheartedly and making selfless sacrifice to the cause of the people. The campaign to emulate Lei Feng can be carried out in certain forms. What is more important, however, is to grasp the spirit. It was said that under the conditions of reforms, opening up, and commodity economy, money could make anything work and the Lei Feng spirit was no longer needed. This saying is erroneous. What we promote is the socialist planned commodity economy. Reform and opening up are aimed at perfecting the socialist system and developing socialist undertakings. Socialist material and spiritual civilization must be developed simultaneously and must promote one another. Therefore, it is imperative to continue the campaign to emulate Lei Feng all over the country, learning from Lei Feng and his selfless communist spirit, a spirit of dedicating himself to serving the people wholeheartedly.

The whole party, the whole army, and the people all over the country should emulate Comrade Lei Feng with

concrete actions. The emulation campaign must be continued and carried out earnestly. It is hoped that you will remain the pacesetters in learning from Lei Feng.

### Youth Start Upsurge of Learning

OW0403154791 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1459 GMT 4 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, March 4 (XINHUA)—Hundreds of millions of Chinese youth throughout China have participated in the current campaign to perform good deeds as part of an upsurge in learning from Lei Feng.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY today carried an editorial on learning from Lei Feng in a down-to-earth way. Other newspapers here also carried reports about the campaign of learning from Lei Feng.

Lei Feng, a native to Wangcheng County, Hunan Province, was an exemplary soldier who wholeheartedly served the Chinese people throughout his short life span.

Lei was a squad leader in an army engineering corps stationed in northeast China, and was a member of the communist party. He was a man who did everything for the benefit of others, while doing nothing to benefit himself. Lei died while on duty in August 1962.

March 5 will mark the 28th anniversary of the day the late Chairman Mao Zedong wrote an inscription calling for people to follow the example of Lei Feng.

In Changsha, capital of central China's Hunan Province, the local communist league yesterday launched a campaign to serve the people. The "CHINA YOUTH NEWS" reported today that Cheng Bangzhu, the provincial governor, and other provincial leaders, together with over three million young people turned out to perform good deeds.

Yesterday in Beijing some 270,000 young people provided various services along the streets, stretching from Chang'an Avenue to the Summer Palace, as part of the campaign to learn from Lei Feng.

Among them were over 2,000 college students from over 35 universities and colleges in Beijing, as well as 3,000 students from Qinghua University alone, who joined a workforce engaged in cleaning Kunming Lake at the Summer Palace.

Many college students have also established "Serving the People Groups" which was designed to enable the students to learn the social reality.

Over three million young workers in Shandong, Fujian, Jiangxi, Heilongjiang and Jiangsu Provinces volunteered to work in their units yesterday.

Last year, league members in Nantong City, Jiangsu Province, formed a "Learning From Lei Feng Service Team" and provided special phone numbers which people could call to receive special services. Nantong citizens in need can ask for help simply by dialing one of

the phone numbers. League members will then come to their homes and provided help.

Over one million groups offered voluntary services yesterday to widowers, widows, orphans and the childless persons in Jilin, Liaoning, Yunnan, Guizhou, Hebei, Anhui Provinces, as well as in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region and in Inner Mongolia.

### Guangdong Governor Said Named State Councillor

HK0303024491 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY  
MORNING POST in English 3 Mar 91 p 5

[By David Chen]

[Text] The Governor of Guangdong, Mr Ye Xuanping, will relinquish his post later this month to become a State Councillor with duties that include the supervision of special economic zones.

But Mr Ye, 66, will remain in Guangdong for much of his time, according to China sources, and may visit Hong Kong from time to time.

The sources said a proposed Hong Kong visit for next month after his trip to Australia was still on.

Mr Ye will formally give up his governorship at the provincial people's congress, due in the middle of the month, and will be succeeded by the Mayor of Guangzhou, Shanghai-born Mr Zhu Senlin.

Mr Ye's appointment appears to be a compromise between Beijing and the local leadership. As early as autumn 1989 efforts were made to persuade him to take up a position in Beijing. But Mr Ye declined the offer.

These efforts continued when Mr Ye passed his mandatory retirement age of 65 last year and he had variously been offered posts of a vice-chairman of the National People's Congress [NPC], a vice-premier and a seat in the party Central Committee's Politburo. He was said to have turned down all these posts.

Early last month, the arrangements were completed, the sources said. His appointment as a State Councillor will be announced either by the NPC Standing Committee in a meeting just before the annual session of the Congress on March 26 or at the end of the session early next month.

Meanwhile, Hong Kong and Macao delegates to the provincial people's congress as well as those of the provincial chapter of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] will leave for Guangzhou tomorrow for the two meetings.

The delegates will also attend a three-day seminar on Hong Kong and Macao economic matters scheduled to begin on Tuesday.



### Jiang Zemin Meets Literary, Art Workers

OW0103193991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1353 GMT 1 Mar 91

[By Central People's Broadcasting Station reporter Luo Guanxing (5012 6034 2502) and XINHUA reporter He Ping (0149 1627)]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Mar (XINHUA)—The CPC Central Committee invited some public figures of the literary and art circles to a meeting at Zhongnanhai today to discuss how to develop literary and art work and build a socialist spiritual civilization in our country.

"Today is the Lantern Festival. Taking advantage of this rare opportunity when we are gathering here, I would like to hear your views and suggestions on the work of literature and art." General Secretary Jiang Zemin's opening remark was brief and cordial.

Also present on the occasion were Qiao Shi, Song Ping, Li Ruihuan, Li Tieying, Ding Guangen, Yang Baibing, Wen Jiabao, and other leading comrades at the central level.

Seeing so many central leading comrades, the literary and art workers could not help but recall the loving care they had received from Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou, and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. They vied to voice their opinions without reservation.

Remarks were made by renowned figures from the literary and art circles, including Xia Yan, Liu Baiyu, Yao Xueyin, Wang Meng, Li Delun, Zhang Guangnian, Guan Hua, Wei Wei, Chen Rong, Liu Changyu, and Dong Xuewen. They voiced their views freely on a wide range of subjects from the correct approach to implementing the party's principles and policies on literary and art work to promoting the great unity of the literary and art work contingent, from strengthening the party's leadership over literary and work to guiding literary and art workers to plunge into the thick of real life, and from deepening the structural reform of literature and art to paying attention to training young and middle-aged literary and art workers.

The Huairan Hall, where the discussion meeting took place, was spacious and bright. Two pots of orchids were placed near the windows, adding to the spring atmosphere in the hall.

While listening attentively to the literary and art workers' remarks, Jiang Zemin and other central leading comrades occasionally chipped in to exchange opinions with them. The atmosphere was warm and harmonious.

In a speech made on the occasion, Jiang Zemin first expressed thanks and extended regards to the literary and art workers at the meeting and in the whole country on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council. Then, he went on to deliver his speech, entitled "Unite To Work Hard for the Prosperity of Socialist Literature and Art."

Jiang Zemin said: Presently, the major task of overall importance to our country is to consolidate and develop our political situation marked by stability and unity and to concentrate our efforts on developing the economy. The recent Seventh Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee presented proposals for drawing up a 10-Year Development Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, signifying a new development stage of our country's socialist modernization. Whether our economic construction can be well developed and whether our overall national strength can be boosted to a remarkable extent during the next decade has a bearing on the rise or fall of our country's socialist cause and on the future and destiny of the Chinese nation. Despite a lot of difficulties that presently exist, if we work in a down-to-earth way to develop economic construction toward the second-step strategic goal of modernization and enable our people to lead a relatively comfortable life, many complicated problems we are facing will be easier to solve. Comrades on all work fronts and in all departments, including those on the literary and art work front, should take the initiative to subordinate to and serve the above-mentioned major task of overall importance.

He stressed: Developing socialist literature and art is a glorious duty of literary and art workers. This is also a requirement that they should meet for the overall interests of our country. It is hoped that literary and art workers will enhance their sense of mission and responsibility, go deep among the masses, plunge into the thick of life, emancipate their minds, boldly blaze new trails, inherit and assimilate the fine cultural heritage of our motherland as well as the whole mankind, and strive to create what deserves to be praised as outstanding works of our great times and of our great nation to satisfy the ever-growing cultural needs of the people. He also expressed the hope that the broad masses of literary and art workers would turn out works to praise the brilliant course of our party and the great contributions of our people, and to stimulate and encourage the masses of people to rally more closely around the party, struggle together to overcome the temporary difficulties, plunge into the great cause to achieve the second-step strategic goal, and win still greater success in socialist modernization and in conducting reform and opening to the outside world.

Speaking of serious implementation of the party's literary and art policy, Jiang Zemin fully affirmed the great deal of work done over the past year or so by the comrades of the literary and art circles under the guidance of the central authorities' principle of "conducting rectification on the one hand and achieving prosperity on the other." He said: In literary and art work, it is necessary to uphold the four cardinal principles, oppose bourgeois liberalization, adhere to the principles of "serving the people and socialism" and "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," and respect and guarantee the creativity of every individual. Literary and art workers should at all times be conscious of the fact that they are engineers working for human souls and that the people are the

mothers of literary and art workers. They should try to offer the best mental nourishment to the people. He added: In ideological and cultural spheres, we should encourage discussions and debates on an equal basis as well as comradely criticisms and counter-criticisms out of good intentions. It is necessary to convince others by reasoning, learn from others' strong points to offset one's weaknesses, and to respect, learn from, and exchange experience with each other so that everyone will make improvement.

Concluding his speech, Jiang Zemin expressed the hope that the broad masses of literary and art workers would unite to work in the general orientation of serving the people and socialism, focus on present and future needs, pay attention to the people's interests, and make joint efforts for the prosperity and development of the socialist literary and art cause. This, he noted, is not only the common aspiration of the broad masses of literary and art workers, but also the earnest hope that the party and people have placed on them.

The discussion meeting lasted as long as four hours. Responsible persons from the departments concerned, including Wang Renzhi, Wang Weicheng, Ai Zhisheng, and He Jingzhi, were also present on the occasion.

#### **Commentator's Article on Building 2 Civilizations**

HK0103131791 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO  
in Chinese 5 Feb 91 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Unswervingly Implement Principle of Grasping the Simultaneous Building of Two Civilizations"]

[Text] One of the important guiding principles for drafting and implementing the 10-Year Program and the "Eighth Five-Year Plan" is the building of both the material and spiritual civilizations. Past experience proves that to build socialism with Chinese characteristics, it is necessary to unswervingly implement this principle.

The next decade is a crucial period for our country's socialist modernization construction. In the 1990's, whether or not we can consolidate and develop the great achievements made in the 1980's, and actively promote economic invigoration and social advancement, has a direct bearing on the upsurge or decline, success or failure, of the socialist system in our country and on the future and fate of the Chinese nation. Here, the meaning of social advancement includes upgrading the level of social and material productive forces, further improving people's material life, and upgrading the level of social and spiritual civilization to enable the people to have a rich spiritual life, lofty aspirations and moral sentiment, and a higher cultural level. Therefore, to consolidate the socialist system and properly build socialist modernization, it is necessary to have a strong material base as a guarantee on the one hand and solid spiritual strength as a pillar on the other. The building of socialist spiritual civilization is an important feature of socialism with Chinese characteristics; to give up this point is to give up Chinese characteristics. Therefore, it is necessary to

place the building of spiritual civilization in a strategic position when building socialism with Chinese characteristics and to attach importance to it. Presently, we face a complicated international situation and an arduous task of reform and construction in the country. We must make more efforts in this respect.

In the 1980's, we made world-renowned achievements in reform, opening up, and socialist construction, but it is undeniable that, for a time, we have been "tough with one hand and soft with the other" when grasping the building of material and spiritual civilization—this is a profound lesson, related to the one-sided understanding among some comrades. The Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee restored and developed the party's pragmatic and materialistic ideological line and corrected the past idea that exaggerated spiritual function and strength in a one-sided manner and some unrealistic measures. This was totally correct; however, some comrades acquired the idea that from then on, mainly economic construction was to be emphasized and that energy should only be spent on grasping material civilization construction; some even thought that when material civilization improves, spiritual civilization will naturally improve. This kind of one-sided understanding led to the situation whereby spiritual civilization construction was neglected during practical work, causing some unnecessary losses to socialist modernization construction. Since the Fourth Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the new collective leadership with Comrade Jiang Zemin at the core, has summed up past experiences and lessons and unswervingly implemented the principle of building both civilizations proposed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. The situation has changed a lot, and spiritual civilization construction has been strengthened. The Seventh Plenum Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee adopted the "Proposal on Drafting the 10-Year Program and the 'Eighth Five-Year Plan' for National Economic and Social Development," clearly stating that in the next 10 years and during the "Eighth Five-Year Plan," the principle of grasping both material and spiritual civilization construction must be implemented. This is of great significance to the smooth development of socialist modernization construction in our country.

To implement the principle of building both civilizations seriously, we have to solve a problem of ideological understanding—that is, the thinking that grasping spiritual civilization construction is "void" and that only the grasping of material civilization construction is practical. This is a misunderstanding. The main goal of spiritual civilization construction is to improve the whole nation's ideological and moral quality, as well as its scientific and cultural quality. The contents include: Unswervingly carrying out education on the four cardinal principles and the struggle against bourgeois liberalization; earnestly strengthening ideological and political work and extensively carrying out education on patriotism, collectivism, and socialism to invigorate the national spirit; further developing socialist cultural

undertakings and the Chinese nation's outstanding culture; and enriching the people's spiritual and cultural lives. All these elements are real and practical and need concrete, solid, and delicate work, including increasing the necessary input. Meanwhile, achievements we make are visible and tangible; the impetus for spiritual civilization construction is obvious.

We must also realize that we have many favorable conditions for strengthening socialist spiritual civilization construction: First, in practice, our party has already formed a theoretical system and guiding principles for socialist spiritual civilization construction; second, the party's third generation of collective leadership is very determined to grasp spiritual civilization construction by proposing very concrete and effective measures; third, since the Fourth Plenum of the 13th Central Committee, the macroclimate inside the country has been very favorable to spiritual civilization construction; fourth, achievements in reform, opening up, and socialist modernization construction made in the past 10 years have clearly illustrated the superiority of the socialist system, laying a firm material foundation for socialist civilization construction; fifth, in the process of spiritual civilization construction during recent years, especially in the past year, we have explored and accumulated some good styles and experiences. In addition, the Chinese nation has a long cultural tradition and many virtues, such as love of the motherland, diligence, bravery, resoluteness, indomitability, industriousness, frugality, humility, keenness to learn, respect for the old and the able, etc. This national spirit has trained and stimulated many generations, forming a solid foundation for strengthening spiritual civilization construction. Therefore, as long as we remain sober in reform, opening up, and socialist modernization construction, firmly adhere to the principle of grasping both civilizations, our spiritual civilization construction, like our material civilization construction, will develop continuously along a healthy track.

#### **Commentator on Social, Economic Development**

HK0103120191 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO  
in Chinese 4 Feb 91 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Conscientiously Implement Principle of Sustained, Stable, and Coordinated Development"]

[Text] Ensuring the sustained, stable, and harmonious development of the national economy is the fundamental guiding principle for implementation of the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for national economic and social development. This principle represents the profound summing-up of our country's positive and negative experience in economic construction over the past 41 years. It also correctly reflects the objective law governing the development of the socialist economy in our country.

In the past 41 years since the founding of the PRC, and especially since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central

Committee, our country has made great achievements in economic construction. These achievements manifest the superiority of the socialist system, incontrovertibly prove that only socialism can rescue and regenerate China, and have thus increased the people's determination and confidence in advancing along the socialist course. However, we must also note that in this process, we have made many errors, including the error of going against the correct principle of ensuring the economy's sustained, stable, and harmonious development in socialist economic construction.

At present, we are situated in a crucial stage of socialist modernization. By the year 2000, we will realize the second phase strategic objective in our modernization program and raise the overall conditions of the national economy to a new level. To realize this objective and to fulfill this arduous task which history entrusts to the current generation of people, we must firmly bear in mind our historical experience and firmly implement the principle of ensuring the national economy's sustained, stable, and harmonious development.

To firmly implement the principle of ensuring sustained, stable, and harmonious development, an important point is to maintain an appropriate economic growth speed. Without a certain economic growth speed, we will not be able to solve various socioeconomic contradictions, improve the people's living conditions, and gradually realize modernization; then, the superiority of the socialist system will not be fully demonstrated. However, the economic growth speed is not something which can be determined by man's will; instead, it is determined by various objective economic and natural conditions. It is also constrained and affected by the political conditions and by the social environment. Therefore, only by keeping an appropriate economic growth speed in light of the increasing needs in society and the possibilities determined by various production conditions, and in full consideration of various factors in socioeconomic life, can we actually ensure the sustained and stable development of the national economy over a long time. The overanxious practice of seeking an unrealistic high growth rate violates objective economic law and inevitably incurs losses. We have learned such a lesson more than once since the founding of the PRC. Therefore, when formulating the 10-year program and the "Eighth Five-Year Plan" for national economic and social development, the party central leadership required comrades in the whole party to firmly bear in mind our national strength and the possibilities in reality, prevent the tendency to seek quick results, and try hard to avoid the reappearance of major ups and downs in economic life. Premier Li Peng explicitly pointed out in a speech at the end of the national planning conference: "In the next 10 years, we shall realize the second phase strategic objective in modernization construction. The general requirement is to keep the average annual growth rate of our gross national product around the 6 percent level under the premise of enhancing the economic quality and economic results and relying on scientific and technological progress." This is undoubtedly a realistic and sensible move.



To firmly implement the principle of ensuring sustained, stable, and harmonious development, we should promote and maintain the harmony of various ratios in the national economy. The ratios in the national economy are complex and complicated. Certain ratios exist between the primary, secondary, and tertiary industries; between agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry; between the processing, energy, and raw material industries; between industrial and agricultural production on the one side and transportation and communications on the other; between various localities; between accumulation and consumption; between economic growth and population growth; and between economic development and the development of scientific, cultural, and educational undertakings. Only by consciously following and applying the law of the national economy's proportionate development and the law of value; correctly arranging the ratios at various levels and in various alignments; properly handling the relationship between various ratios; and only by maintaining the balance between supply and demand in kind and in cash, and between revenue and expenditure, thus ensuring the propriety of various major ratios, can we effectively promote stable and harmonious economic development.

To firmly implement the principle of ensuring sustained, stable, and harmonious development, we should correctly handle the relationship between macroeconomic control and microeconomic dynamism. Invigorating enterprises and increasing microeconomic dynamism are dialectically united with strengthening macroeconomic control and management. Both are aimed at boosting our national economy rapidly and developing our social productive forces. The measures for increasing microeconomic dynamism eventually serve the purpose of adding full vigor to the national economy and ensuring the national economy's harmonious and stable development. This is also the primary purpose of our socialist economic structural reform and is determined by the nature of the socialist economy. Therefore, while continuing to invigorate enterprises, especially the large and medium state-owned enterprises, we should also strengthen building of the macroeconomic control system.

Through reform in the past more than 10 years, substantial results have been achieved in the aspect of delegating management powers and leaving more profits in the hands of localities and enterprises. At present, in the course of economic improvement, rectification, and in-depth reform, on the basis of consolidating the previous reform achievements we should: Correctly handle the relationship between the central authorities and the local governments and between the state and the enterprises; bring the initiative of both the central and local authorities into full play; and arouse the initiative of enterprises and individual workers. We must not overemphasize one side to the neglect of the other. The government economic departments should actively and prudently adopt various regulatory means, including economic, administrative, and legal means, but mainly the economic levers, to guide the production and business activities of the enterprises. At the same time, the enterprises should consciously subject their production and

business to the control and guidance of the macroeconomic policies and strive to standardize their economic behavior in productive and business activities. Only thus can our socialist economy develop vigorously and in a stable and orderly way.

### Article Views Policy for Intellectuals

HK2802155191 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO  
in Chinese 4 Feb 91 p 3

[Article by Zao Xing (2483 5887): "Further Implement the Party's Policy on Intellectuals"]

[Text] The Seventh Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee adopted the "CPC Central Committee's Proposals on the Formulation of the 10-Year Plan on National Economic and Social Development and the 'Eighth Five-Year Plan'" (henceforth abbreviated as "Proposals") in which it pointed out: It is necessary to give further play to the initiative of intellectuals and to foster an excellent practice of respect for knowledge and for skilled people throughout society. This fundamental understanding will serve as the ideological foundation for and guide to our conduct in conscientiously doing good work on intellectuals in the next decade and during the "Eighth Five-Year Plan," in our realistically implementing the party's policy on intellectuals, and in giving full play to the important role of the intellectuals in the socialist modernization and construction endeavours.

### Recalling the Work of the Past Decade.

The facts of the 1980's have shown that the party's policy on intellectuals since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee have conformed with national conditions and enjoyed immense popular support. Hence, some experiences and remarkable achievements were obtained in practical work. Summing up, these experiences and achievements were primarily manifested in the following aspects:

**Acknowledging that intellectuals form part of the working class.** This was the correct thesis redrawn by our party in the new historical period, basing it on changes to the socioeconomic standing and historical role of intellectuals. According to the fundamental views of Marxism, even in a society dominated by an exploitative class, intellectuals do not entirely belong under the category of the exploitative class, while in socialist society, the nature of intellectuals has undergone a basic transformation. Because they have shown themselves to be workers in name and in reality by the manner in which they engage in labor, receive compensation, and whom they serve, intellectuals are naturally a part of the working class. While the people of today may not be able to realize the significance of this thesis, it was defined at a time when attempts were being made to bring order out of chaos, so people will only be able to assess its real value when they look back into history. A correct theoretical foundation points to the correct road for correct policy implementation. Precisely because we affirmed

the scientific thesis that "intellectuals form part of the working class," we were able to correct firmly mistakes made under the influence of an ultra-left line in our work on intellectuals. Many intellectuals who in the past were attacked with unjust, trumped up, and wrong charges were completely rehabilitated, their names restored, and given suitable work. Appropriate arrangements were also made for family dependents and children who were implicated in the charges. Therefore, those intellectuals who had been unjustly treated were able to lift their political and ideological burdens and cheerfully carry on with their work, study, and research.

**Proposing the thesis that "science and technology represent the first force of production" and fully affirming the important role of intellectuals in modernization endeavours.** Following the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the focus of our party's work shifted strategically as the primary and most important tasks of the entire party were: The building of socialism with Chinese characteristics, the vigorous development of the forces of production, and the promotion of modernization endeavours. On this, Comrade Deng Xiaoping emphatically pointed out: "The key to the four modernizations is the modernization of science and technology. Without modern science and technology, there can be no building of modern agriculture, modern industry, and modern national defense; without the high-speed development of science and technology, there can be no high-speed development of the national economy." Subsequently, Comrade Deng Xiaoping also reiterated: Science and technology represent the first force of production. Since science and technology are of broad importance to the development of society and the economy, and since the key to modernization endeavours is the continuing accumulation and application of advanced knowledge and advanced science and technology, intellectuals who form that part of the working class engaged in mental labor are definitely an important and indispensable support force in modernization endeavours. To adhere wholeheartedly to objective laws in carrying out the building of the four modernizations, it is necessary for us to wholeheartedly emphasize and strengthen the important role of intellectuals in modernization endeavours.

**With the guideline on respect for knowledge and for skilled people as the nucleus, presenting and forming a complete set of policies contributing to the fulfillment of the intellectuals' potential.** In practice, this was primarily manifested in two aspects: 1) Politically speaking, according complete trust and actively recruiting outstanding intellectuals into the party. According to statistics, a total of 2.75 million outstanding intellectuals joined the CPC from 1979 to 1989. In the different ranks of experts and technicians, one-third are party members. In line with the principle of promoting revolutionary, young, educated, and professional personnel, and taking into consideration both ability and political integrity, party committees and governments at all levels have trained and selected a large number of outstanding intellectuals for leading posts at all levels. At present, more than 1 million professional and technical cadres

have assumed leading party and government positions at all levels all over the country. 2) Showing care and concern regarding their living conditions. Our party and government have exerted enormous efforts to improve the working conditions and raise the living standard of intellectuals. It is learned that among the country's 23 million professional technicians, 950,000 have received the title of senior technician, while 5.42 million have received the title of middle-level professional technician. Some of their wage and compensation problems have been settled. In 1984, the Central Organization Department, together with relevant departments and commissions, drafted a document on "Giving Priority To Improving the Living Conditions of Middle-aged and Young Scientists, Technicians, and Management Experts Who Have Made Outstanding Contributions." As of 1989, more than 2,000 noted experts around the country were given triple and quadruple salary raises as well as corresponding compensation in accordance with regulations; in addition, roughly 30,000 excellent experts or outstanding personnel at different levels received subsidies and wage increases according to the regulations in each locality. Incomplete statistics showed that some 1.4 million intellectuals were able to have their family members or children transferred back from the countryside or were reunited with their spouses. More than 300,000 experts enjoyed medical and health care.

**Fully implementing the guideline of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thoughts contend" and vigorously enriching socialist culture in order to promote the building of a socialist spiritual civilization.** During the past 10 years, efforts were made to step up intellectual development, leading to a fairly rapid growth in science, technology, and education. A total of 110,000 major scientific and technological results were obtained, while 1,700 inventions were awarded by the state, some of them reaching advanced international standards. The number of people who receive higher education continued to rise and, in particular, adult education and technical training received an unprecedented boost. In the past decade, there was also an unparalleled boom in all kinds of academic exchanges, activities, and discussions, while the movie, broadcasting, television, newspaper, and publication industries grew rapidly. Great amounts of new knowledge, information, and new science and technology were spread widely in society, fully enriching and deeply affecting the spiritual lives of the people. These valuable and significant activities and works all came from the heart and blood and wisdom of intellectuals. It should also be mentioned that intellectuals are always the principal entities in international exchanges and cooperation.

#### **Further Foster a Social Practice and Policy Environment for the "Respect of Knowledge and Talents"**

The "Proposals" pointed out that we are to realize the second step in the strategic goal of modernization in the next 10 years. That is, to quadruple the GNP by the end of the century compared to that of 1980 in terms of constant

value. To achieve this, the plenum outlined the following basic requirements: Promote education, push for scientific and technological progress, improve economic management, readjust the economic structure, and step up key construction, to lay the material and technological foundation for the sustained development of our country's economy and society in the early 21st century. At the same time, efforts should be made to raise the building of socialist spiritual civilization to a new level and to further strengthen the socialist democratic and legal system. The second basic demand is closely linked to efforts to continue good work on intellectuals and to mobilize their initiative. What should we now do in order to foster a social practice and policy environment which will contribute to strengthening and improving the work of intellectuals? This writer holds that efforts should begin on the following aspects:

**Continue to implement the strategic guideline of "respect for knowledge and for skilled people."** The "Proposals" emphatically pointed out: In the history of our country's process of socialist modernization and construction, the last 10 years of this century are the most critical period. The "criticality" lies in the following: The world is presently facing a new technological revolution which could possibly produce enormous changes in the global economic pattern. The depth and extent of its impact may be compared to the ball of fire which lit up the industrialization of the entire European and North American continents in the 1700's [years as published]. If we grasp this opportunity which is of great value to either developed or developing countries, then we will have the possibility, as well as the hope, of catching up with the developed countries. To seize this opportunity, we should do as Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out: "It is necessary to create an atmosphere within the party of respecting knowledge and skilled people." Knowledge is the source of strength, while skilled people are the capital with which to pioneer undertakings. The quality and quantity of knowledge and intellectuals found in a country is an important measure of that country's standard of civilization. Some economists have pointed out: Modern scientific and technological knowledge is in fact a crucial economic resource and forms the nucleus of production cost. It plays an enormous role in the process of raising labor productivity and of increasing material wealth in society. Therefore, it is evident that modernization endeavours cannot proceed without either knowledge or skilled people. If the Chinese nation's confidence and cohesiveness to stand among the peoples of the world is to be strengthened, then it is necessary to propagate respect for knowledge and skilled people in the entire society.

**Continue to insist on putting the development of science, technology, and education in a prominent strategic position as this is the necessary path to raise the general quality of the entire nation.** The current history of the development of human society has shown with increasing clarity that 60 to 80 percent of efforts to develop the forces of production, promote economic growth, and raise overall national strength depend on

culture, notably on the development of science, technology, and education. The economic achievements of Japan and South Korea tell us that accelerated development of education contributes more than the import of technology and other economic policies. In today's world, where economic growth and national strength depend more and more on skilled manpower, the absence of advanced education, science, and technology means that neither will there be a developed economy. If we are to stay unbeaten in the fierce international competition, we should be willing to pay the price and increase input into science, technology, and education. Otherwise, we will find it hard to cope with the challenges of the 21st century. At present, the problems that have to be addressed on the scientific, technological, and educational fronts are as follows: Loss of talented and skilled personnel; dislocation in the ranks of skilled personnel; low morale; unfair work assignments; generally lower income for mental labor as compared to physical labor; and the proliferation of a trend against acquiring education. These problems not only hamper the smooth progress of science, technology, and education, but also seriously impede intellectuals in playing a positive role. As most intellectuals are concentrated on the scientific, technological, and educational fronts, calming their sentiments will also mean calming the sentiments of the great majority of intellectuals and resolving their problems will mean resolving the problems of the great majority of intellectuals. On the other hand, economic competition in effect means competition for skilled personnel. In our country, a population of 1.1 billion people of poor quality is the factor which wastes resources and commodities; a population of 1.1 billion people whose intellect has been developed represents an enormous capacity to create added value. Hence, the vigorous development of science, technology and education, and the raising of the moral and cultural level of the entire nation is a pressing task. We should actively create all favorable conditions to allow intellectuals to shoulder and complete this unshirkable sacred historic mission.

**Continue to implement the guideline of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and letting a hundred schools of thoughts contend."** It should be understood that implementation of the guideline of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and letting a hundred schools of thoughts contend" is not contradictory to adherence to the four cardinal principles. Rather, they are entirely complementary to each other. The four cardinal principles are the basis for nation-building, while the guidelines on the "hundred flowers and the hundred schools of thought" is the party's long-term fundamental policy to promote science and culture. Adherence to the four cardinal principles does not mean enclosure and suppression, while implementation of the guidelines on the "hundred flowers and the hundred schools of thoughts" does not mean tolerance of all absurdities. Any attempt to contradict the two either in theory or in practice is wrong and distorted. Under the premise of respect for the Constitution and the laws, academic studies and artistic probes should be



allowed to enjoy complete freedom and engage in total deliberations. The appearance of different views, styles, and academic and artistic schools is a natural reflection of the normal development of science and culture. It is not necessary or possible for the outside world to demand their unanimity. Otherwise, it will be detrimental to the growth and progress of science and culture. Under the guidance of the four cardinal principles, we should promote and encourage the expression of individual views by intellectuals and the contention of various views and opinions, as well as competition among different styles and schools in academe and in the arts. We should also promote and encourage criticism and counter-criticism to help bring about a lively and animated situation, as well as an atmosphere of creativity and pragmatism on ideological and cultural fronts. Issues concerning excellence and mediocrity in arts, and of right and wrong in academe, should be resolved through artistic and scientific experiments, while strong efforts should be made not to draw conclusions using simplistic administrative methods. At the same time, we should also take heed to distinguish political from academic conduct and should absolutely refrain from casually using political ideas to overtake academic viewpoints. In the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, intellectuals form an important force. If they are made to understand that the struggle against bourgeois liberalization complies with the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities, including intellectuals, then they will voluntarily and actively shoulder the responsibility of carrying out this struggle to the end.

**Actively guide intellectuals, especially young ones, to embark on the path of growing up healthily through integration with reality and with the workers and peasants.** Young intellectuals represent the most vibrant and hopeful force in the ranks of intellectuals in our country. They love the motherland and people and have a strong sense of responsibility. The party and government should lead them into voluntarily applying the basic tenets of Marxism when they observe and analyze social issues, immersing themselves in the social practice of keeping contacts with workers and peasants, and in understanding national conditions. The pressing problems today are: Many institutes of higher learning are unable to arrange for university students to undergo practical grass-roots training owing to shortage of funds; on the other hand, some grass-roots units refuse to have university students undergo practical training with them for various reasons. It is thus necessary for us to formulate a set of coordinated policies and measures to ensure that university students have appropriate opportunities and venues to receive practical training. At the same time, we should also pay full attention to intellectuals' fields of expertise and adopt various measures and methods in accordance with the special features and demands of their respective professions and specializations. Practical work should not be carried out as a mere form of physical labor. Just as workers and peasants find

their own source of knowledge from intellectuals, intellectuals also find their source of real strength among the workers and peasants. Only through real work in society is it possible to transform the knowledge possessed by intellectuals into boundless physical strength.

**Continue to create excellent working conditions for intellectuals and improve their living standards.** It is necessary to further implement the policy on intellectuals and gradually perfect the system of laws and regulations which will contribute to the emergence of talents and the protection of intellectual property, so that people will be able to fully tap their potential and their potential will be fully exploited. The "Proposals" pointed out that in the next 10 years, along with economic development, more practical deeds should be accomplished for intellectuals. In accordance with this directive, party and state organs at all levels should observe the following principles in carrying out work on intellectuals: We should conscientiously deal as soon as possible with all problems which need to be resolved and which can be resolved now; we should factually explain the difficulties involved in matters which are unlikely to be resolved immediately and believe that intellectuals will understand and sympathize with the country's temporary difficulties. We should also believe that intellectuals can work in concert with the people of the country in overcoming these difficulties. In addition, leading cadres at all levels should frequently go deep among the intellectuals, make friends with them, exchange honest views with them, and humbly accept their criticism, supervision, and assistance regarding party and government work. They should also absorb and adopt some of the rational suggestions and views presented by them in order to strengthen the party's cohesiveness and appeal among intellectuals.

#### **Chen Ziyong New Deputy of Hong Kong Office**

*HK0203032291 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese  
2 Mar 91 p 1*

[Report: "Chen Ziyong Is Appointed Deputy Director of State Council Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Mar (WEN WEI PO)—According to information, the State Council has already officially appointed Chen Ziyong [7115 3320 5391] as deputy director of State Council Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office. At present, Chen Ziyong has already taken his office and begun work. Chen Ziyong was formerly director of Foreign Ministry Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office.

#### **Article on Countering Peaceful Evolution**

*HK0103122391 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO  
in Chinese 4 Feb 91 p 3*

[Article by Shen Xiuying (3088 4423 5391): "Two Points Concerning Opposition to Peaceful Evolution"]

[Text]

### Socialist Countries Face the Threat of Peaceful Evolution

"Peaceful evolution" as a historical phenomenon has emerged worldwide. This phenomenon can be attributed to two kinds of causes, external and internal.

The application of the peaceful evolution strategy by international monopoly capitalist forces is the external contributing factor for the peaceful evolution of socialist countries into capitalist countries. This strategy is implemented mainly in the following ways: First, by fostering and supporting, by ideological, political, and economic means, opposition forces hostile to the Communist Party's leadership and the socialist system within a socialist country, so that they will serve as the direct forces to overthrow the socialist system; second, by exerting political influence through economic and trade channels to press socialist countries to give up socialist policies and the socialist system and to approach capitalism; third, by carrying out ideological infiltration through personal contacts and the mass media, thus imbuing the people in socialist countries with bourgeois political ideology, values, and life styles, shaking their faith in socialism, and causing them to yearn for capitalism; and fourth, by making use of religious forces to resist and weaken the influence of Marxism and to incite religious believers into opposing the socialist system.

The phenomenon of peaceful evolution is also due to some internal causes. First, social forces supporting "peaceful evolution" exist in socialist countries. In China, the exploiting class has vanished as a class, but there are still counterrevolutionary elements who indulge in vain hopes of subverting the CPC's leadership and the socialist system. There are also people who stubbornly stick to bourgeois liberalization. Second, the bourgeois and feudal ideologies left over by the old society serve as a hotbed of ideological infiltration, staged by international monopoly capitalist forces. Third, relatively underdeveloped productive forces, and low material and cultural standards, encourage those people without a scientific world outlook and thorough understanding of China's national conditions to doubt the superiority of the socialist system. While the imperfect part of the socialist system, which hinders the development of productive forces and democratic politics, may arouse discontent among the public, public grievances may in turn be used by supporters of bourgeois liberalization to oppose the socialist system. Fourth, development of a commodity economy may encourage money worship among a number of people. And fifth, the leading group of the ruling Communist Party may degenerate ideologically and, in consequence, the party disintegrates or degenerates on its own and finally gives up the socialist system.

For these reasons, it is indeed possible for socialist countries to evolve peacefully into capitalist ones. It would be extremely dangerous if we failed to note this possibility and take resolute and vigorous measures to void it.

### Peaceful Evolution Is Not an Inevitable Trend

Every socialist country, in its process of development, faces two opposite possibilities: One is the possibility of success, by which the socialist system, being constantly improved, will boost productive forces and push society to develop toward a more advanced stage; the other is the possibility of failure, by which capitalism will be restored; however, as far as the inevitability of historical development is concerned, the ultimate outcome of the worldwide struggle between the socialist and capitalist systems is certain, and that is, socialism will inevitably replace capitalism.

A century ago, through an analysis of the process of the capitalist economic movement, Marx revealed the intrinsic contradiction of capitalism—the contradiction between the socialization of production and the capitalist's private ownership of the means of production. Capitalism survives and develops on socialized mass production, but every stage of development of socialized mass production will, in its turn, have a strong impact on the capitalist system, demanding to go beyond the capitalist private ownership system. Therefore, society can only keep up with socialized mass production by replacing the capitalist private ownership system with the socialist public ownership system. Socialized mass production will also create the proletariat and the class to destroy the capitalist private ownership system. Hence, the evolution of capitalism into a still more advanced social form—socialist society—is the natural outcome of both the movement of the basic contradiction in capitalist society and the development of the struggle between the two major antagonistic classes in the capitalist society. The rise and development of socialist countries in this century is an example that has proved this inevitable trend.

The inevitable basic trend of development of socialist society can be nothing else but to head toward communist society. The general trend of historical development is irreversible. Under the condition that the socialist public-owned economy plays a leading role, there is no ground for the switch-over to capitalist society and no economic basis to support the capitalist system. Now, although an extremely few counterrevolutionary elements hostile to socialism, and people who continue to stand for bourgeois liberalization, are attempting to establish the capital system in China, they are short of support. In resisting the socialist system, they do not represent a new rising force but the survival of old forces. They are going against the historical trend and therefore are powerless. Even if they run amok for a while, they will not be able to change the basic trend of historical development. In socialist society, it is the socialist public-owned system that plays the leading role. As this system suits the need for development of productive forces, and is in keeping with the interests of the proletariat and the broad masses of people, it can promote the development of productive forces and society. Therefore, it has bright prospects. Socialist society tolerates the existence of the private economic sector, which plays

but a very minor role and serves only as a supplement to the socialist economy. Under the domination of the public-owned economy, the private economic sector cannot grow into an independent economic and social force. Of course, by its natural development, the private economy will tend to develop private ownership and the market economy; however, this tendency can be regulated and diverted through the application of socialist state policies before it develops unchecked. Since there are no conditions for the socialist system to switch over to capitalism, peaceful evolution as a phenomenon is not inevitable. It is merely a temporary phenomenon of retrogression that occurs under the joint effect of various internal and external factors in the process of the development of socialism. If we do not see this, we will lose confidence in the socialist cause.

We acknowledge that the phenomenon of peaceful evolution is, on the one hand, a result of some internal causes and, on the other hand, point out that in the socialist system itself there are no conditions for a switch-over to capitalism. Is this self-contradictory? No, it is not. Causes do not equal conditions. According to the materialist dialectics view, conditions denote the fundamental internal contradictions of the matter, which determine its nature and basic developmental trend. The fundamental internal conditions of the matter are the fundamental causes for the change in the matter, but they are not the only causes. Nonfundamental and external contradictions can also have significant influence on the matter's development process, causing deviation as well as twists and turns in the course of development. The fundamental internal contradictions of a social formation distinguish it from other social formations and determine that this social formation will evolve into a certain more advanced social formation, thus serving as the conditions for the existence of this society. The contradiction between the socialization of production and the private ownership by capitalists in capitalist society is the condition in a capitalist society that determines the inevitable transition from capitalist society to socialist society. The contradictions between the productive forces and the production relations, and between the economic basis and the superstructure, in socialist society make it different from other social formations and serve as the conditions for its transition to communist society. Some nonfundamental contradictions still exist in socialist society, however. For instance, the contradiction between the broad mass of people and those who campaign for bourgeois liberalization, that between the leadership and the masses, and that between production and consumption. Outside socialist society, there is the contradiction between the socialist system and the capitalist system. Although these contradictions do not determine the nature and basic development trend of socialist society, if intensified under certain circumstances, they can cause changes in socialist society, affect its pace of development, alter its development track, or even bring about temporary retrogression of the society. These are the very results of peaceful evolution. Since such changes are not due to internal causes, they can only be episodes in the development course of socialism but not the

inevitable development trend of socialist society. The phenomenon of peaceful evolution can definitely be avoided so long as appropriate measures are adopted to solve the contradictions.

#### **Court President on Judicial, Economic Work**

*HK0103060591 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO  
in Chinese 2 Feb 91 p 1*

[Article by Ren Jianxin (0117 1696 2450), president of the Supreme People's Court: "The Administration of Justice Should Serve Social Stability and Economic Development"]

[Text] As the Lunar New Year is approaching, cadres and policemen of courts throughout the country are confidently ushering in new tasks, new challenges, and a new year. They are calling on us to make new achievements in the following fields:

First, we should continue to persist in the people's democratic dictatorship under new historical conditions. During the initial stage of socialism, class struggle will exist for a long time in certain spheres and may become tense under certain conditions. The people's democratic dictatorship must remain as long as there are hostile elements in the country trying to undermine the socialist system, as long as there are serious criminals, and as long as there are hostile forces in the world engaged in infiltration, subversion, and peaceful evolution. People's courts are important tools for exercising the people's democratic dictatorship. We must fully utilize their judicial functions to wage a resolute struggle against criminals, to preserve stability and unity, and to provide excellent conditions for national economic development. This year we will continue to severely crack down on serious crimes. Crimes result from complicated ideological, social, and class factors. In China's present period, there exists the influence of feudal ideology and the infiltration of the decadent Western ideology and culture. Following the deepening of reform and opening up and the adjustment of interests in different social fields, new contradictions and conflicts will arise, as will some new unstable factors. Moreover, because our ideological and political work is still vulnerable and social management institutions and many grass-roots organizations are still imperfect, criminals will avail themselves of these loopholes. This determines the protracted nature, complexity, and arduousness of the struggle against criminals. We will continue to implement the principle of meting out quick and severe punishments according to law and will mercilessly and resolutely crack down on killers, robbers, rapists, and thugs, who all seriously undermine social order. In line with the spirit of the central meeting on "combating vices" and the "decision on banning drugs" and the "decision on punishing criminals involved in smuggling, manufacturing, selling, and disseminating pornographic products," both adopted by the National People's Congress Standing Committee, it is necessary to take an active part in the struggle against "obscenity" and "six vices" to puncture the arrogance of criminals. In addition, criminals who abduct women and children or seduce, keep, and force women into



prostitution must be severely punished. This is to protect the lives, safety, and health of women and children.

We will continue to deal severe blows to serious economic criminal activities. This is an important guarantee for us in taking the socialist road and carrying out the four modernizations. It is necessary to implement the principle of meting out severe punishments and to pass judgments on major and important cases, with focus on cases of corruption, bribery, smuggling, speculation, swindling public property, tax evasions, arbitrary lumbering of trees, and arbitrary hunting of wild animals under state preservation.

We should take an active part in the comprehensive management of social order. Experience in the past years proves that a crackdown alone will not help fundamentally change the grim situation in social order or revert the continuous increase in crimes. The fundamental way to bring about a turn for the better in social order is the simultaneous carrying out of a crackdown and prevention and comprehensive management. This is a basic principle to maintain China's social order and stability for a long time, and a new way with Chinese characteristics to resolve problems in social order.

Second, we should improve our concept of service to promote economic development. During the Eighth Five-Year Plan, following the development of economic rectification, the deepening of reform, and the widening of the opening up scope, China's economic relations and structure will experience new changes, during which more and more economic relations and activities will be guided and regulated with economic, legal, and administrative methods. The proposal of the CPC Central Committee on the formulation of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan stresses the need to strengthen the economic legal system. This includes economic legislation and economic judicature. For this reason, we should strengthen economic and maritime judicial work to directly serve economic construction, reform, and opening up. It is necessary to stress the importance of investigation, to have a good idea of the trends of economic development, reform, and opening up, to pay attention to the emergence of new economic relations and economic disputes, and to gain the initiative in economic and maritime judicature. It is necessary to meticulously examine those cases closely related to economic rectification, the deepening of reform, and the expansion of opening up work. In particular, we should examine and handle cases of repayments between creditors and debtors; major and complicated cases; cases involving enterprises' contracts, leasing, trade marks, patent, joint operations, contracts on technology, the harm caused by inferior products and compensation for this; as well as cases involving foreign, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan investors. In economic judicature, all activities beneficial to reform, opening up, and social production should be given legal protection, as long as these activities remain within the framework of law; all activities unfavorable to reform, opening up, and social production should be restricted according to law; and all

activities harmful to reform and opening up and disruptive to economic construction should be sanctioned according to law.

Third, the people's democratic and other legitimate rights should be protected according to law. This will help preserve social stability and unity. We should bring into play the people's initiative in carrying out the two civilizations. Work should focus on resolving marriage problems, family disputes, debts, and compensations. These are major cases in civil affairs. In the meantime, we should also properly handle disputes over land, forests, irrigation, and housing sites, and promptly ease antagonism between the relevant sides so as to prevent it from deteriorating. We should continue to handle new types of cases involving the right to produce writings, the right to preserve reputation, and the right to prevent portraits from being copied.

Since the implementation of administrative procedural law, administrative judicature has entered a new stage. The formulation and implementation of administrative procedural law is a major event in China's socialist legislation and is also an important step in the formation of China's socialist democratic politics. In the new year, courts at all levels should enhance their morale, boldly and actively proceed with the administration of justice; handle cases involving security, land, and industrial and commercial administration; protect the legitimate rights of the people, legal entities, and other organizations; and supervise administrative institutions in performing their duties and rights according to law.

Lodging lawsuits and legal appeals is an important component of judicature. People's courts should take effective measures to resolve "difficulties in making lawsuits," to promptly handle cases, to settle long-standing problems, and to protect the legitimate rights of the plaintiff.

In short, in the new year, people's courts at all levels should, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, seriously implement the spirit of the Seventh Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee, take the party's basic line as guidance, carry out judicial work in various fields around the central task of economic construction, improve their ability to execute laws, strengthen their organizational buildup, help preserve the country's stability, and facilitate the fulfillment of the 10-Year Program and Eighth Five-Year Plan and the development of the economy.

## **Economic & Agricultural**

### **National Economic Restructuring Work Conference**

#### **Li Peng Meets Participants**

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in Chinese 1143 GMT 2 Mar 91*

[By reporters Zhang Jinsheng (1728 6930 0524) and Zhu Youdi (2612 1635 2769)]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Mar (XINHUA)—Li Peng, premier of the State Council, held a discussion meeting yesterday with the representatives attending a national work conference on economic restructuring. Li Peng said: It is imperative to properly deal with the relationship among the three areas of reform and opening to the outside world, development, and stability. Through improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, we now have a relatively relaxed economic environment. We should seize this opportunity and make the best use of the situation to strengthen the party's leadership over reform and do more reform work.

Li Peng said: The national work conference on economic restructuring is timely and successful. Comrades participating in the conference have put forward very good opinions and suggestions and looked into some major questions on deepening the reform. This will be of great importance to the formulation of reform policies in the future. The Seventh Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee set forth basic requirements for achieving the second-step strategic objective of our country's socialist modernization program. These include quadrupling the 1980 gross national product by the end of this century, bringing the people's living standard from just having enough to eat and wear to a state of leading a fairly comfortable life, and establishing in the initial form a new structure of the socialist planned commodity economy as well as an economic operating mechanism combining the planned economy and market regulation. This has not only integrated development and reform into an organic whole, but also set a clear target for China's economic restructuring in the next decade.

Li Peng continued: Through more than two years of effort to improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order, we have not only put inflation under control and resumed and developed our production, but more importantly, we have created a relatively relaxed external environment for reform and opening to the outside world. During the period of improvement of the economic environment and rectification of the economic order, the state has, on the one hand, maintained the stability and continuity of the policies of reform and opening to the outside world. On the other hand, it has put into effect several fairly significant reform measures to rationalize prices and readjust exchange rates and bank interest rates to enlarge the scope and proportion of market regulation and to take further steps toward the goal of creating conditions for enterprises to compete on an equal basis. This is a hard job we have accomplished under the circumstance of an overheated economy. In addition, our economic order has taken a turn for the better, and the problem of unfair distribution has been somewhat alleviated. The remarkable results achieved in improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order have further reinforced people's confidence in continuing the work of reform.

Li Peng said: We should take the initiative to properly deal with the relationship between reform, development, and stability. The purpose of reform is development, and development depends on reform. Sometimes, however, reform is

subject to stability as a prerequisite. In a certain period, first priority should be given to stability. Now, economic, political, and social stability in our country has provided the prerequisite for us to further improve reform and increase our reform efforts. In conducting reform, we should properly handle the relationship between the interests of the state, collectives, and individuals, and take into full consideration their capacities to withstand the stress of reform to avoid the appearance of any big economic or social impact. While maintaining the balance of total supply and demand, all localities may put forward some major reform measures at an appropriate time in line with the national reform plan and their own capacities to withstand the stress of reform.

Regarding price reform, Li Peng said: We should not only rationalize various price ratios, but also learn to grasp and apply price levers and establish a rational price mechanism. Judging from the trend, from now on the proportion of market regulation will become greater and greater. But because ours is a developing country, a few major products related to the national economy and the people's daily life are still in short supply, so their prices should still be controlled by the state.

Li Peng said: The party Central Committee and the State Council attach great importance to invigorating large and medium-size enterprises owned by the state, and all quarters have a unanimous understanding in this regard. To invigorate large and medium-sized enterprises, it is necessary to properly deal with the relationship between internal and external factors. The state should create external conditions for this, while the enterprises should rely on their own efforts to strengthen management and tap their internal potentials to boost economic returns and increase production. The State Council has set forth eight measures to improve the external conditions of enterprises, including measures to increase the technological transformation funds and to properly boost the funds for depreciation and for development of new products with particular attention to certain cases. These measures should be put into effect as soon as possible. In addition, continued efforts should be made to liquidate "debt chains," adjust the structures of enterprises, organize enterprise groups, and continue to make "double guarantee" arrangements [where the state guarantees the supply of raw and semifinished materials and funds to the enterprise, while the enterprise guarantees delivering to the state profits, taxes, and products for unified distribution] with certain major enterprises of big and medium size. Core enterprises in large enterprise groups should integrate production, supply, and marketing, and exercise unified administration of manpower, funds, and materials of the enterprise groups. The purpose of this is not to restrict the power of other enterprises, but to optimize the organization of the elements of production, boost the enterprises' capability of technological transformation, and increase their competitive edge. If the ownership of an enterprise group is not clearly defined, however, it will be very hard for those at the core to integrate the operations of the whole group. For this

reason, some enterprise groups may introduce the shareholding system for experimental purposes. The shareholding system we are promoting should be conducive to the consolidation of the socialist ownership system and the development of productive forces. Moreover, the experimental work in this respect should be carried out in a safe, reliable way, and no attempt should be made to rush headlong into a mass action.

As for macroregulation and control, Li Peng said: Since ours is a socialist country, our banking, financial, and price policies and large construction projects should be administered by the state. It is not true, however, that local authorities can do nothing. As long as they display initiative, enthusiasm, and creativity, they can do a lot of things under the guidance of the overall state principles and policies. For instance, the housing system, the social insurance system, and the medical care system are three major areas of reform in the future. All localities can experiment with reforms in these areas. A fundamental principle for these reforms is that funds and expenses will be borne jointly by the state, collectives, and individuals instead of being totally guaranteed by the state. This will greatly accelerate the pace of the reforms. Regarding housing, it is very hard to draw up a unified nationwide reform plan because of the different conditions in various localities. Local authorities should work out separate plans and policy decisions according to their respective conditions. Li Peng added: In keeping with economic restructuring, continued efforts should be made to advance the reform of the political structure. Certain success has been achieved in reforming the organizations of the central and local government. We should stabilize, consolidate, and further improve this work. In some cases, the work is being carried out on a trial basis and should be continued. Generally speaking, the orientation of such organizational reform is still to uphold the appropriate separation of the functions of the government and enterprises. The government should put emphasis on macroregulation and control, while enterprises should be responsible for their own profits and losses and should operate on their own. Presently, government organizations at all levels are too large in size and have too many personnel. This has resulted in a financial burden that is too heavy. It is imperative to simplify the administrative structure and reduce the personnel.

Comrades Wang Bingqian, Zou Jiahua, Luo Gan, and Yuan Mu were among those present at yesterday's discussion meeting.

Chen Jinhua, minister in charge of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economy, gave a briefing on the national work conference on economic restructuring. He said: The comrades attending the conference unanimously held that with 12 years of experience in reform and opening to the outside world and with economic, political, and social stability, the vast numbers of cadres and masses have greatly enhanced their consciousness of taking part in reform and have boosted their capability of withstanding the impact of reform. Now that there are clear-cut reform directions and targets, it is an opportune time to deepen the reform. While properly handling the relationships of reform with stability, development, and

opening to the outside world, we should speed up the process and increase the effort for reform if we can accurately discern the problem.

Remarks were made by Zhang Haoruo, governor of Sichuan Province; Gao Changli, vice governor of Shandong Province; Song Shuhua, vice governor of Hebei Province; and Wu Disheng, mayor of Shenyang City. They dwelt on such questions as how to invigorate large and medium-sized enterprises, deepen the rural reform, and advance the price reform.

### Chen Jinhua on Enterprises

OW0103054691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1653 GMT 27 Feb 91

[By reporter Zhang Jinsheng (1728 6930 0524)]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Feb (XINHUA) —Chen Jinhua, minister in charge of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economy, addressed a national conference on structural reform. When he expounded upon the problem of invigorating enterprises, especially large and medium-sized enterprises, he stressed that the task of strengthening the vitality of state enterprises, particularly large and medium-sized enterprises, remains the central link for the entire economic structural reform. The degree of vitality and efficiency of these enterprises has a direct bearing upon overcoming the current financial difficulties and the sustained, stable, and coordinated development of the economy, as well as upon social stability and the consolidation and perfection of the socialist system.

Chen Jinhua pointed out: The general objective and principal task of reforming enterprises in the 1990's is continuously to uphold the principal of divorcing politics from enterprises, and ownership from management so that under the guidance of state planning and industrial policy, enterprises will be market-oriented and self-managed. A management system of modern enterprises, imbued with vigor and vitality and consistent with a planned commodity economy will be established so that all state enterprises will virtually become socialist commodity producers and dealers who are endowed with the capacity for self-management, and self-responsibility for profits and losses.

In summarizing the basic points on solving the problem of vitality of state enterprises, especially large and medium-sized enterprises, Chen Jinhua said: First, we should deepen enterprise reform, and pursue and perfect effective measures by summing up successful experiences in structure and mechanism. We should perfect and develop a new round of the contract responsibility system in enterprises as well as improve and streamline the internal leadership system and distribution relations of enterprises. Second, the various local governments should create favorable conditions for the development of enterprises. They should pass on to enterprises rights and the state policy on enterprises enshrined in the "Enterprise Law," resolutely prohibit wanton apportionment of expenses and various inspections of every



description, and reduce enterprise burdens to enable responsible persons of the enterprises to devote their energies to production, management, and technological development. Third, we should maintain a quantitative equilibrium, and improve the macroeconomic environment so that enterprises are in a position to enjoy autonomy in product sales and pricing.

Touching on external factors relating to deepening enterprise reform, Chen Jinhua said: Apart from reforming the planning, pricing, and circulation systems, the state should exercise macrocontrol power to carry out reform on investment, banking, finance, taxation, labor wages, and social protection systems as follows:

—We should deepen reform on the investment system. We should continue to implement and improve the system of inviting and submitting tender for investment projects. As for the general construction and technological transformation projects, the principal investment body should be given discretion for decision-making as long as the projects are within the general scope of investment stipulated by the state. Presently, we should coordinate the technological transformation of state enterprises, especially large and medium-sized enterprises, and duly readjust the investment quotas and project evaluation and approval system.

—We should deepen reform on the banking system. We should consolidate further the macro control power of the central bank. An enterprise management system that combines self-management of specialized banks with a risk mechanism should be established gradually, and a management system whereby banking policy matters are separated from management work should be actively studied and effected.

—We should deepen reforms in the financial and tax systems. During the Eighth Five-Year Plan, the major task is to stabilize and perfect the current financial responsibility system; step up our efforts to establish a dual budgeting system, one at the central level and another at the provincial-municipal level; and separate the regular income and expenditure from that for construction purposes. We must see to it that the budget for regular income and expenditure is not in the red but shows a small surplus instead. While the budget for construction purposes can have some deficit, it can only be covered by such methods as issuing bonds, not by bank overdrafts, after taking into full consideration the ability to repay. Subsidies will be reduced gradually in step with reforms of the pricing and grain procurement and marketing systems. The main tasks of tax reform is gradually to unify tax administration, centralize tax authority, promote equal taxation, and simplify the tax system. In the chain of industrial production and wholesale commerce, appreciation tax will be generally implemented, and several categories of the tax rate will be combined. The income tax system of the enterprises of various ownership systems will be unified gradually.

The scope of the resources tax will be widened to create conditions for enterprises to compete on an equal footing.

Chen Jinhua said: Many localities have good experience in deepening enterprise reforms. For example, Wuhan Iron and Steel Complex has experience in raising quality and efficiency. The Shoudu Iron and Steel Company has experience in enlarging profits through contracting, self-management, and technological transformation. The Shanghai No. 2 Textile Machinery Plant and the Dalian Freezers Plant have experience in increasing exports through reforming the production mechanism and developing new products. The focus of enterprise reforms must be placed on implementing self-management in production and operation, on changing the production mechanism, and on gearing toward the market and consumers. It is necessary to establish effective mechanisms in both material and spiritual aspects to motivate technological advancement, develop new technologies, reduce material and energy consumption, and raise economic efficiency.

#### National Rural Work Conference Continues

##### Song Jian on Agricultural Development

OW2802232291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1426 GMT 27 Feb 91

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter He Jiazheng (0149 0502 2973) and XINHUA reporters Ji Bin (1213 2430) and Zhang Baixin (1728 4102 2450)]

[Text] Jinan, 27 Feb (XINHUA)—Developing agriculture through the application of science and technology should be a basic principle to be upheld for a long time to come, and it is by no means a short-term target or an expedient measure. This was pointed out today by State Councillor Song Jian in his speech at a national conference of exchanging experiences in rural economic work. He called on various central departments and governments at all levels to give in-depth consideration to and make strategic planning for developing agriculture through the application of science and technology according to the guidelines of the Seventh Plenum of the party's 13th Central Committee and the State Council "Decision on Relying on Scientific and Technological Progress to Develop Agriculture and Stepping Up the Popularization of Scientific and Technological Results."

In his speech entitled "Persist in the Principle of Developing Agriculture Through the Application of Science and Technology to Expedite the Process of Rural Economic Modernization," Song Jian first expounded that developing agriculture through the application of science and technology is a long-term strategic principle for economic development and agricultural modernization. He expressed this hope: Leading comrades at all levels throughout the country will profoundly understand that in a country like China with a huge population, it would

be out of the question to turn completely to big industries for the employment of people in rural areas without arousing the people in the rural areas to rely on science and technology to develop a rural commodity economy. To achieve the second- and third-step objectives in the strategy for the economic development of our country, Song Jian called on governments at all levels to make careful planning for the development of social supportive construction [she hui zhi cheng xin jian she 4357 2585 2388 2300 1840 1696 6080] to provide an environment and conditions for the development of a rural commodity economy. At the same time, further efforts should be made to guide people in the rural areas to cast off the trammels of the habits of the old natural economy, to learn to use the modes of labor and production for the socialist commodity economy, and to change the habits of the small-scale peasant economy. It is necessary to make full use of local resources to turn out more and better commodities and to exchange such commodities with other sectors of society, thus considerably raising labor productivity and the incomes of people in the rural areas and enabling them to live a relatively comfortable or even better life.

Song Jian stressed the arrangements for carrying out the key tasks in developing agriculture through the application of science and technology during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period.

First, the change of the rural economic structure and of the way of social life to modernization is to be promoted through the deepening of reform. This is a basic social project for making achievements in developing agriculture through the application of science and technology. Our task is to guide people in the rural areas to cast off the customs of the natural economy that have been formed over thousands of years; to rely on local resources in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery; to make better multi-purpose use of natural resources through the application of science and technology; and to vigorously develop the modern production of internationally and domestically oriented commodities, thus considerably raising labor productivity. To achieve this goal, we must set up an all-around rural social service network capable of self-development, which is the most important basic social structure for science and technology to play a supportive role in developing a rural commodity economy. The basic task of developing agriculture through the application of science and technology in the 1990's is a historic task that must be accomplished in the process of transforming a small-scale peasant economy into a socialized, large-scale commodity economy.

Second, we should mobilize scientists and technicians in all trades and professions to contribute to agricultural development and rural economic development. Giving great impetus to developing agricultural science and technology is a priority project for developing agriculture during the 1990's. The modern rural economy is a large system requiring the support from all trades and professions. All branches of natural sciences and social

sciences can and should contribute to developing agriculture in their respective fields. This is to say that we should mobilize a mammoth contingent of scientific and technical force to support sizable agricultural development projects. All industrial departments should include in their agendas projects of developing agriculture through the application of science and technology. They should assign a large number of scientists and technicians to develop new products for the rural areas, and provide materials and equipment essential for industrialization and modernization of the rural economy. This is one important project for increasing the nation's economic strength. The Seventh Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee decided that continual efforts should be made to support and promote the development of township enterprises during the 1990's. All science and technology departments should play their parts in assisting the agricultural sectors and township enterprises to draw up their plans, develop commodity production, explore new ventures, upgrade their technology, improve the management of their science-related affairs, develop their domestic and foreign markets, and help township enterprises develop successfully. Scientists and technicians working in these three sectors—basic research, high technology development, and development of applied technology—also can and should contribute toward developing agriculture in their respective fields. During the 1990's, all science and technology departments in these three sectors should make all the necessary arrangements for agricultural development and rural economic development.

Third, making more efficient use of agricultural resources through the application of science and technology is an important task in the 1990's. While increasing the output of grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops, meat, poultry, eggs, dairy products, fish, tea, fruits, and vegetables is certainly a priority project, it is also important to promote the comprehensive use of agricultural resources. Scientists engaged in basic research, applied scientific research, and technological development can and should contribute to achieving the nation's strategy of developing agriculture through the application of science and technology.

Fourth, proficient personnel are the key to developing agriculture through science and technology. Authorities in the vast countryside should adopt more liberal personnel policies and work earnestly and wholeheartedly to attract more proficient personnel to work for them; and they should cherish these personnel, respect them, and nurture them. They should create more appealing job opportunities in the rural areas so that scientists and technicians can give full scope to their capabilities. In the big cities, there are large numbers of scientists and technicians, and experienced veteran workers, including a large number of retirees and specialists who have stepped down from the first production line; and we have yet to fully utilize their expertise. Facts show that, as long as our policies are generous, and as long as we sincerely respect and cherish them, they will be happy to

come to work in the rural areas. To encourage the public to welcome and cherish proficient personnel, the rural areas must, in particular, honor and generously award those scientists and technicians who have produced results. During the course of recruiting proficient personnel, rural areas should also attach importance to training young people to become people capable of developing new productive forces. The development of agriculture through the application of science and technology will not be successful unless people of the younger generation become leaders of developing the socialist commodity economy. We should especially support, encourage, guide, and nurture those capable personnel and specialists who have distinguished themselves in the rural areas. We should encourage them to set up all types of technical associations of specialized production and to take the lead in setting up collective enterprises or cooperative organizations. The development of socialist modern rural economy will not be possible unless we make efforts to train a new generation of peasants.

Song Jian said: We must make great efforts to promote basic agricultural science research to expand the capacity for future agricultural development. Governments and science and technology departments in all provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions must attach great importance to supporting basic research. They should make great efforts to recruit and train proficient personnel, and invest more money in this area. Meanwhile, we should create even better conditions for applied research, developmental research, and the dissemination of research results. The objectives set for basic agricultural science research by the end of this century and early next century should be those of catching up with industrially advanced countries, enabling China to rank among them in those areas in which China is strong, and achieving some successes in certain important basic research in which China has yet to accomplish anything. Targeting at modernizing the nation's agricultural production, we should also start to restructure and redistribute agricultural production, upgrade the techniques of agricultural production in some regions, and study the relationship between agricultural science on the one hand and economic and social development on the other. In this way we can modernize our agricultural production as a whole and provide theoretical support and guidance for macroscopic decision making.

State Councillor Chen Junsheng was present at today's meeting, which was chaired by Vice Premier Tian Jiyuan. Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the Shandong Provincial Party Committee; leading comrades of Shandong, Henan, Guangdong, Hebei, Hunan, Jilin, and Gansu Provinces; and leading members of the Ministry of Forestry and Ministry of Water Resources, addressed the meeting. Leading comrades of relevant departments under the CPC Central Committee, State Council, and the Shandong Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial People's Government were seated on the rostrum.

### Zou Jiahua Details Targets

OW2802185391 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1435 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] Jinan, February 28 (XINHUA)—China has set its targets for agricultural output value growth at 3.5 percent and the total grain and cotton outputs at 450 million and 4.64 million tons annually during the Eighth Five-Year Plan Period (1991-1995).

Zou Jiahua, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, told a national rural work conference here today that these targets will conform with the objectives of the national economy, adding that efforts are needed to achieve the goals.

While the growth of the total agricultural output value is not high, the grain output target will be 25 million tons more than the 1990 record and the cotton output will be 600,000 tons more than that from the previous five-year period, in terms of annual average growth.

Minister Zou suggested that the following measures should be adopted to achieve the objectives:

- To expand irrigation areas and those areas that have high and stable yields regardless of drought or waterlogging.
- To consolidate the existing commodity grain production centers.
- To add a number of new centers for producing commodity grain and cotton and a number of new fine seed breeding centers.
- To increase the supply of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, plastic films and farm machines.
- To expand the contingent of agrotechnicians and establish all kinds of agricultural technique extension centers.

The conference revealed that China will popularize techniques appropriate for the rural areas on a large scale basis in the next five years. It is expected that the cultivated acreage of hybrid rice and hybrid corn will reach 17 million hectares and 20 million hectares, respectively, and that the advanced methods for cultivating wheat and corn will have been applied to 6.7 million hectares by the end of the period.

At the same time, the conference affirmed that the country will stabilize the production of pork and raise more grass-consuming livestock and poultry and expand the production of aquatic products. The minister wants to raise the country's annual meat and aquatic products outputs to 31 million and 14.5 million tons, respectively, three million and 2.5 million tons more than in 1990.

Calling for the protection and effective use of the country's forest resources, Zou urged that great efforts be made to plant more trees to maintain a balance between growth and consumption. He proposed a 25-million-hectare afforestation target for the next five



years; achieving this goal, he said, will raise the forest coverage in the country from the current 12.9 percent to about 14 percent.

Zou also called for continued efforts to raise and consolidate the dikes along the Yellow, Yangtze and Huaihe Rivers, to carry out improvement projects at Dongting and Boyang Lakes, to defuse the dangers of some major reservoirs, and to accelerate the projects for controlling water loss and soil erosion in the middle reaches of the Yellow River and the upper reaches of the Yangtze River. These projects are expected to increase the amount of irrigated land in China by two million hectares.

He promised that the state will increase agricultural input each year in the next five years. In 1991, he said, the central government will earmark 23.3 percent more money for agricultural development than it did last year.

The minister called on the industrial departments associated with agriculture to increase production and raise the quality of agricultural related products.

He also urged circulation departments to further improve the supply of agricultural capital goods and the purchase of farm produce.

#### **Zou on Agricultural Growth**

*OW0103065591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1602 GMT 28 Feb 91*

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter He Jiazheng (0149 0502 2973) and XINHUA reporters Zhang Baixin (1728 4102 2450) and Ji Bin (1213 2430)]

[Text] Jinan, 28 Feb (XINHUA)—Zou Jiahua, state councillor and minister of the State Planning Commission, pointed out: Unprecedented, all-around bumper agricultural harvests were reaped across China in 1990. We must neither slacken our efforts, however, nor be blindly optimistic after those good harvests. We must draw lessons from past experiences, keep cool heads, and have an accurate appraisal of the situation. The better the agricultural harvests, the more we should soberly see our shortcomings. While fully affirming our achievements, we should soberly see the problems and difficulties of our agriculture. We must prevent the recurrence of the situation in which "people overlook agriculture after good harvests and forget agriculture after having enough to eat."

Zou Jiahua emphasized: Our major task in agricultural production this year is to try in every possible way to keep last year's output level. Both the central government and local governments at all levels should increase agricultural investment in many respects. All trades and professions should energetically support agriculture.

The national meeting on exchanging experience in rural economic work continued its plenary session. Vice Premier Tian Jiyun attended the meeting, while State Councillor Chen Junsheng presided over it. A written speech by Zou Jiahua, entitled "Continue To Support and

Strengthen Agriculture and Bring About a Steady Agricultural Development," was read to the meeting.

Zou Jiahua first gave an account of China's present economic situation, fully affirmed last year's agricultural achievements, and analyzed the reasons for the good agricultural situation. He emphasized: Although we gathered unprecedented, all-around good agricultural harvests in 1990, we must neither blindly reach a conclusion that our agriculture has passed all tests, nor should we slacken our leadership over agriculture, reduce agricultural investment, or even increase peasants' burdens. There are several reasons for me to say this. First, one of the important factors for the good agricultural harvests in 1990 was good weather, and good harvests do not prove that China's overall agricultural production capability certainly has reached the new level. In fact, the infrastructure and basic conditions of our agricultural production have not fundamentally improved, the ability of our agriculture to resist natural disasters is still very poor, and the basis for further agricultural development remains insufficient. Second, the per-unit-area yields of our agriculture are still low. Third, the total grain output in 1990 was at an all-time high, but the per-capita grain output was still below the 1984 level, and so were the per-capita outputs of cotton, oil-bearing crops, and sugar crops. Fourth, our agricultural products cannot satisfy the needs of the society not only in quantity but also in quality, and the quality of many of our agricultural products need further improvement to meet the needs of the people's daily improving living standards and the growing light and textile industries. Fifth, progress in using applicable agricultural science and technology is slow, and many scientific and technological results have not yet become productive forces. Sixth, the external economic environment for agricultural production has not improved as it should. Therefore, such major problems as disharmonious relations among agricultural production, supply, and marketing; difficulty in selling, storing, and transferring some agricultural products; and increasing burdens on peasants still exist. These problems are dampening peasants' enthusiasm for agricultural development. For this reason, considerably arduous efforts remain to be made, so that our agriculture will climb new heights before the end of the century to meet the needs of both population growth and economic growth. We must not treat the task lightly.

Zou Jiahua pointed out that in 1991 we must continue to strengthen agriculture with correct policy, investment, and science and technology, keep a steady agricultural development, and strive for another good harvest. He proposed some concrete measures for this goal.

Zou Jiahua discussed in detail and from all angles the question regarding the basic strategic position held by agriculture in national economy. He pointed out that history has shown us an important revelation—that is, to bring about a sustained, stable, and coordinated economic development, we must firmly regard agriculture as the foundation, fully understand that agriculture is the foundation of the national economy, always implement the guiding principle of regarding agriculture as the

foundation in economic work, and push agricultural production forward persistently and constantly.

On the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for Agricultural Development, Zou Jiahua said: The objectives of our agricultural development in the 1990's are to continue to stabilize and improve the responsibility system with the household contract linking output to payment as the main form, strive to develop the socialized service system, gradually bring to perfection the dual management system [that combines household with collective operations], strengthen the collective economy, increase agricultural investment, build up our capacity for sustained agricultural development, improve rural production conditions, make great efforts to popularize the application of effective agricultural scientific and technological results, make agriculture progress two levels, and develop rural economy in an all-around way. He briefed the audience on the major tasks and objectives of the development of agriculture (including forestry, animal husbandry, and fisheries), town and village enterprises, water conservancy, and meteorological undertakings in the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

Zou Jiahua emphatically pointed out that all trades and professions should support agriculture energetically. He made the following demands:

First, the central government, local governments, collectives, and peasants should all strive to increase agricultural investment, strengthen the agricultural infrastructure, and build up the capacity for sustained agricultural development. During the Eighth Five-Year-Plan period, the state will increase its investment in agricultural infrastructure year by year. The funds for agricultural investment in the hands of the state has increased by 23.3 percent in 1991, as compared with 1990. The agricultural development funds should be raised fully and spent effectively according to relevant regulations. A rational increase should be maintained in the amount of agricultural credit. Foreign capital appropriated for agriculture should be increased gradually, if possible. Local governments at all levels should increase further their agricultural funds. In the meantime, it is necessary to adopt necessary policies and measures to arouse the enthusiasm among collectives and peasants for investing more funds and labor in agriculture.

Second, industrial and communications departments, particularly the chemical, machine-building and electric power departments which support agriculture, should strive to increase the output of the agricultural means of production, improve the quality of industrial products for agricultural use, and satisfy the needs of agricultural production.

Third, the commodity circulation department should improve further the work of buying agricultural products and supplying agricultural means of production. In the course of deepening reforms, it should straighten out gradually the relations among production, supply, and marketing, and particularly those of agricultural products.

During the Eighth and Ninth Five-Year-Plan periods, we should gradually solve the problem of irrational price ratios between industrial and agricultural products, improve commodity circulation policy, unclog commodity circulation channels, and arouse the enthusiasm of local governments and producers. In short, we should create a good environment for agricultural development.

### Song Jian on Agrotechnology

OW0103095891 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0928 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] Jinan, March 1 (XINHUA)—More than 350,000 scientists and technicians provided agro-technology services and training for farmers in 1990, paving the way for all-round bumper harvests.

Song Jian, Chinese state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, told an on-going national rural work conference, which opened on February 27, that these technicians put their efforts into an area of 26 million hectares, covering more than 30 percent of the cultivated land in the country.

Technicians from the China Academy of Agricultural Science and hundreds of other colleges and institutions have joined in comprehensive development of low-yielding land in recent years. They built 12 comprehensive experimental sections, with a total area of more than 13,000 hectares.

Under their guidance, the grain yield in these areas increased from 2,300 kg per hectare in 1979 to 6,000-9,000 kg per hectare in 1990; the cotton yield also climbed from 375 kg to 1,050 kg per hectare.

Song said agro-technicians also selected some model villages and families to help with technology and equipment. These villages and families achieved better economic and social returns than usual with less investment.

The state councillor stressed that China's population is still increasing at a rate of 16 million people each year—thus China needs an increase of at least five billion kg of grain a year just to feed these extra mouths.

Song Jian urged the mobilization of all scientific and technical forces for the further development of China's agriculture and rural economy in general.

### Song Ping Notes Objectives

OW0203222191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0950 GMT 1 Mar 91

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter He Jiazheng (0149 0502 2973), XINHUA reporters Zhang Shuchen (1728 6615 1820), Zhang Baixin (1728 4102 2450)]

[Text] Jinan, 1 Mar (XINHUA)—Song Ping, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, pointed out today at a national experience-exchange meeting on rural economy that: Since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the

party has been adhering to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, and has implemented significant reform of the rural economic structure and formulated a series of fundamental economic policies after summing up our historical experience. We must maintain and stabilize these policies for a long time to come and, in light of developments and changes of objective conditions, improve them to deepen reform. The main objectives for our agriculture and rural work during the coming decade are: To lift the overall capacity of agricultural production to a new level, to achieve new progress in rural reform, and to bring about a new look of the rural society.

The national experience-exchange meeting on rural economy held a general session today. Tian Jiyun, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier, presided over it. State Councillors Song Jian and Chen Junsheng attended it. Song Ping delivered an important speech on the implementation of the guidelines of the Seventh Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the deepening of rural reform, and the strengthening of the party's leadership in rural work.

Speaking of implementing the guidelines of the Seventh Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee and consolidating and developing the favorable situation in the rural areas, Song Ping said: The Seventh Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee unequivocally pointed out that "solving the problem of feeding 1.1 billion people is a matter of utmost importance; it is also the foundation for economic development, social stability, and national independence." According to the tasks of national economic and social development set forth by the plenary session, the main objectives for our agricultural and rural work during the coming decade are: To lift the overall capacity of agricultural production to a new level and ensure the two targets for grain production are achieved one after another; to effect new progress in rural reform and further improvement in the rural economic structure; and to bring about a new look of the rural society and bring into existence economic prosperity, healthy and positive thinking, and a stable and united society. The task of achieving the above-mentioned objectives is an arduous one which must nevertheless be accomplished, for this is the prerequisite for attaining the second-step strategic objective of rural work. Take grains for example. Anything short of 500 billion kg by the end of the century will not be enough to meet the increasing needs of the people and social production and development. If the living standard of peasants, the majority of our population, fails to improve from just having enough to eat and wear to a state of relative affluence, then the whole of society also will not be able to attain the strategic objective of leading a fairly comfortable life.

Song Ping said: The all-around bumper harvest last year, with grain production topping 435 billion kg, has made us realize our potential to increase agricultural production and has strengthened our confidence in raising it to a new level. We still have to be soberly aware of the existing problems, however. Without new, effective measures and extra efforts, it will be impossible to lift the

grain production targets twice in the coming 10 years on top of an already rather high base figure.

Song Ping pointed out: Achieving the second-step strategic objective means solving the basic needs of food and clothing and attaining a relatively affluent life. It is an even more complicated and formidable task. It is relatively easier to make some localities and some people prosper ahead of others; it would be quite difficult to make all the vast countryside and 800 million peasants prosper and enjoy a more or less affluent life. Presently, the counties, towns, villages, and households in a given region that have truly attained prosperity are still in the minority; nationwide, most regions are still at the stage in which the people are adequately fed and clothed, with a few regions remaining poverty-ridden. We should, on the one hand, continue to allow and encourage some regions and people to prosper ahead of others through honest work and legitimate operations and, on the other hand, make "those who have already prospered serve as a guide for those who have not."

Speaking of stabilizing and improving the party's basic policy in the countryside and deepening rural reform, Song Ping said: Since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have formulated a set of basic economic policies for the countryside. The principal ones are: introducing the household responsibility system based mainly on remuneration linked to output and the dual management system that combines household with collective operations; upholding the policy that allows the coexistence of diverse sectors of the economy, with public ownership remaining predominant; allowing and encouraging some regions and people to prosper ahead of others through honest work and legitimate operations, with the ultimate aim of prosperity for all; while promoting grain production, paying close attention to developing diversified undertakings and steadily adjusting the industrial structure in the countryside; encouraging and guiding village and township enterprises to develop in a sound manner; combining a planned economy with regulation by the market in the countryside; and so on. Implementation of these basic policies, which are popular among the millions upon millions of peasants, has yielded good economic returns; they should be stabilized for a long time to come and improved in light of the objective circumstances. The focus of rural reform now and for some time to come is, in accordance with the guidelines of the Seventh Plenum and the circular issued by the CPC Central Committee and State Council concerning agricultural and rural work in 1991, to continue stabilizing and improving the household responsibility system based mainly on remuneration linked to output, improving the dual management system that combines household with collective operations, actively developing a socialized service system, and boosting the strength of the collective economy. At the same time, continued efforts should be made to implement the structural reform in the fields of farm product prices and circulation, widen the channels of circulation, and create a better market environment.



Song Ping emphasized: The household responsibility system with remuneration linked to output is a great creation of the Chinese peasants under CPC leadership. The incorporation of family-run operations into the collective economy has resulted in the dual management system that combines household with collective operations. They are by no means expedient measures to solve the problem of food and clothing; we must stabilize and constantly improve them as a basic system of the rural cooperative economy based on collective ownership for a long time to come. On this point, there should be no hesitation or wavering whatsoever.

He said: Family-run operations have existed in the countryside for a decade, and they have helped bring the peasants' enthusiasm into fuller play. With the development of production, family-run operations have increasingly felt that there are many things, such as the introduction of new technology and certain links of production and circulation, where it is impossible, difficult, or not economical for individual households to do on their own. Therefore, the peasants want, on the one hand, the household contract system stabilized and, on the other hand, the role of collective operations brought into play to provide various services. The economic strength of individual households are weak, and they can ill afford to rely exclusively on commercial services. Therefore, improving the dual management system and providing the services needed in the community are an urgent requirement of the masses as well as an objective requirement of production. We must properly handle the relationships between centralization and decentralization in line with local conditions, enrich the contents of the dual management system, and make constant efforts to improve it.

Song Ping emphasized: In the course of improving the dual management system, we should further explain to the peasants that both the household contractual operations and the collective unified management are operations within the township and village cooperative economic organization. The two depend on, supplement, and promote each other. The household contractual operation is not "dividing the land and doing individual farming." The unified management is neither a change in the relationship between the land and the family working on it under contract, nor is it a return to the egalitarian practice of "everybody eating from the same big pot." The improvement of the dual management system covers both the household contractual operations and the collective unified management. While we should stabilize and improve the relationship between the land and those who work on it under contract, we should also give full play to the functions of township and village cooperative economic organizations and provide the necessary service to the household contractual operation.

Song Ping pointed out: To deepen the rural reform, it is necessary to actively develop the socialized service system. This is an imperative task in the development of the rural economy, meeting the objective needs of economic development. The development and improvement of the socialized service system will be made step by step, but we must

assume an active attitude. Village cooperative economic organizations should first strive to provide good service to their villages and to do all they can to help the peasants overcome difficulties promptly. If a certain necessary service is beyond their ability to provide the peasants, they should actively seek assistance from township and other service organizations and get the latter's service for the peasants. With the development of commodity economy, the peasants will demand more comprehensive services of a larger scope and higher level. They will demand the development of service organizations which provide service to more than one village, township, or county. They will request government economic and technological departments for more and better services, and more and better services will yield greater economic efficiency. These services are a component part of the agricultural socialized service system, and they should play their role in serving agriculture. The development of the socialized service system should be made from the lower level to the higher level, and from providing a single service to providing a series of services. It should be made step by step in a down-to-earth way in consideration of both the actual needs and the peasants' ability to take on the job. Service organizations of all categories should adhere to their purpose to serve; their services should help develop agriculture and increase the peasants' income; and they should never exploit the peasants in the name of providing a service.

Song Ping said: To improve the dual management system, provide better services, and promote a common prosperity, it is necessary to strengthen the collective economic strength step by step. In developing the collective economy, we should keep to a clear orientation, pay attention to policy, assume an active attitude, and take firm and proper steps. At present, the stress of the work is to help poor villages make a start. Governments at all levels should provide them with necessary support in funds, materials, and technology, and help them cultivate an ability to develop themselves.

Song Ping emphasized: Since our country is vast in area, rural natural conditions and productive forces are greatly different from place to place. The contracted responsibility system practiced in different localities is not completely the same in form, and the degree of combining households with collective operations is also different from place to place. Hence, the ways to develop the socialized service system and to boost the collective economic strength should also be diversified. In doing a work, we must consider the reality, and must not be subjective. We should consider the local social and economic conditions, guide the peasants to adopt suitable practices in light of their local situation, and permit various forms instead of demanding uniformity.

On the question of how to strengthen the party leadership, fully trust and rely on the masses, and promote all-around progress in rural areas, Song Ping said: In strengthening the party leadership over the rural work, we should particularly pay attention to doing two things well. One is to continue to implement seriously the party's basic line and its rural policies. The other is to

build up the basic-level organizations well in terms of ideology, organization, and work style.

He said: Since 1989, some localities have carried out a socialist ideology education, also known as the party's basic line education in some places. They have combined the ideological education with the efforts to implement economic policies and build basic-level organizations, promoted the rural work in an all-around way, and achieved good results. The central authorities, in light of the experience of those localities, the international and domestic political situation, and the development and demand of rural reform, have decided to carry out the work universally across China's rural areas over two or three years.

In stressing the education on socialist ideology, Song Ping said that we should attach a great importance to total reliance on the people. He said: In building socialism, it is necessary to uphold the communist party's leadership, which is based on the masses. Only when the party and the masses are closely united as one can they conscientiously accept and execute the party's correct line and the party can exercise its leadership. That the party's substantial strength lies in the masses is dictated by the nature of the party as the vanguard of the proletariat. Our party has been in power for more than four decades. As the ruling party, the CPC is most liable to commit the error of alienating itself from the masses, which is also the most dangerous error. The masses are the masters of our socialist country, while the leaders are public servants. Such a relationship should not be confounded at anytime. Without fully harnessing the enthusiasm of the 800 million peasants, it will be impossible to push agricultural production to a new height.

Song Ping pointed out: Socialist undertakings are undertakings of the masses, which should be handled by the peasants themselves. The masses should be organized through various channels to take care of their own undertakings and to educate themselves. Although the state will provide aid within available resources, it is the masses of peasants themselves who can truly promote the rural economy and work in other fields. While peasants should not expect everything to be taken care of, cadres should not view their service to peasants as a favor. When the peasants become the real masters, then they will carry out the undertakings of the state and collectives as their own undertakings.

Song Ping called on all localities to improve the construction of rural grass-roots organizations and promote a healthy ideology and work style among cadres in the course of conducting the education on socialist ideology. He said: Because the ruling party is carrying out the reform and opening policy, it is of the utmost importance that our cadres perform their duties with honesty. All party member-cadres should always bear in mind the fundamental principle of building a party and government which serves the interests of the people. They should bear in mind that the powers are entrusted by the people and that they have only the responsibility and

obligation of serving the people wholeheartedly. Under no circumstances can party member-cadres use the powers entrusted to them to seek selfish interests. The further the collective economy is strengthened in rural areas, the more cadres will be required to perform duties with honesty, to guard against seeking selfish interests, to practice a democratic work style, and to do things impartially. The large number of rural grass-roots cadres are working hard on the frontline year round. Party committees at higher levels should care for and cherish them politically and in their work and everyday life, and harness and protect their enthusiasm, thereby boosting the morale of cadres who work hard, perform duties honestly, and uphold the principles. Meanwhile, party committees at higher levels should strengthen the education and training of grass-roots cadres so that they will have a strong awareness of being the servants of the masses, serve the people wholeheartedly, earnestly improve the work style, and raise work efficiency.

### Song Ping Urges Growth Measures

OW0103152091 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1500 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] Jinan, March 1 (XINHUA)—A Senior Chinese official cautioned government departments throughout the country to adopt effective measures to ensure the stable and sustained development of agriculture.

Song Ping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC), told a national rural work conference here today that the goal of agricultural development set for the next five and ten years must be attained in order to achieve the country's second step strategic objective.

The second step strategic objective consists of quadrupling the 1980 GNP by the year 2000 and raising the people's living standards to a comfortable level.

If China cannot raise its grain output to 500 million tons by the end of the century, Song said, it will be difficult to meet the growing needs of the population and national development, adding that the improvement of people's living standards will also fall short of its objective.

Song cautioned that although the grain output in 1990 reached 43.5 million kilograms, the grain and cotton outputs in terms of per capita amounts were still lower than the historical highs. The overall production capacity of agriculture has not improved much, he continued, and the ability to resist natural calamities is very low. There is still a lot to be desired from the cultural and educational levels of the peasants, the dual management system and the service systems in the countryside, and the circulation of agricultural produce, he stressed. All this has made it even more difficult to ensure the stable and sustained development of agriculture, he added.

Song stressed the importance of stabilizing and perfecting the basic rural economic policies and deepening the rural

reforms. These policies include the household-based contract responsibility system, the dual management system of households and collectives, encouraging people to get rich through honest labor while pursuing the goal of common prosperity, diversifying rural management, adjusting the rural production structures, providing guidance for the healthy development of township industries, and combining planning with market forces.

He said the priority of rural reforms will be given to stabilizing the household-based contract responsibility system and perfecting the dual management system of households and collectives. These aspects will serve to actively develop service systems and boost the strength of the collectives, Song said. At the same time, he added, continued efforts should be made to reform the farm produce pricing and circulation systems.

He stressed that the household-based contract responsibility system and the establishment of the dual management system are a great creation of the Chinese peasants, adding that such systems are very flexible and well-suited to the actual conditions existing in the rural areas and farm production. It is not a measure of expediency, he emphasized. It should be fixed as a basic system for China's rural areas for a long time to come, and there should be no hesitation or wavering on this point, Song said.

However, he noted, the peasants are demanding that the collective, commercial and service sectors of the rural economy be strengthened, as they have found that, with the dissemination of new technologies and the problems of commodity circulation, there are many things that are beyond the reach of individual households.

He said that it has become a pressing task to establish and perfect the rural service system so as to enable it to attend the minute needs of the peasants in such areas as sowing, seed supply, irrigation and drainage, and plant protection.

Song pointed out that the service work of many townships and village cooperative organizations is very weak. He urged those concerned to pay more attention to, and strengthen their sense of responsibility for service work. Better services will promote the further development of the rural economy and help boost the strength of the collective sector, he said.

He expressed his belief that with the development of the rural commodity economy, the peasants will ask for more and better services.

Song emphasized the necessity to strengthen the collective sector of the rural economy to further meet the peasants' demand for the further development of farm production and common prosperity. He said that there are still shortcomings in the collective sector of the rural economy, adding that some collective organizations lack the power to rally incentive. As a result, they hold up rural economic development and social progress.

Song suggested that the collective sector of the rural economy develop by expanding its services and by

developing local resources, or by diversifying their activities and forming enterprises, to accumulate funds.

In developing the collective economy, Song stressed, steps should be taken according to the actual conditions of various places and there should be no uniformity and rashness.

#### **Commentator Urges Farm Produce Circulation**

HK0203065691 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
20 Feb 91 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Devote Major Efforts to Circulation of Farm Produce"]

[Text] Circulation has become a "bottleneck" restricting the sustained and steady development of farm production. Like attention given to production, our leaders should focus their attention on circulation of farm produce. Like supporting production, the departments concerned should enthusiastically help the peasants resolve their difficulties in selling their products. This is important work for putting an end to the state of current rural commodity circulation not suited to agricultural development and promoting normal circulation of the rural economy as well as the national economy as a whole.

Because of the jamming of the circulation channel, farm products reaped from bumper harvests are unsalable or the prices are too low, which may incur economic losses on peasants and also create a false impression among the peasants, believing that the products are over-supplied and production should then be reduced. For this reason, the leaders and departments of some localities may also relax leadership over agriculture and weaken support for agriculture. As a matter of fact, the difficulties in selling farm produce in some localities are mainly because of the clogged circulation channels rather than over-supply. Agriculture that has just recovered must continue to be heated by unclogging the circulation channels.

Because of the shortages of farm produce over a long period of time, people usually judge the situation based on market supply, believing that the situation is excellent when the prices are low, but paying no attention to the harm incurred on agricultural production by overstock and a drop in prices. The truth here is not too complicated—"to enable the inhabitants to have meat, we must allow the peasants to make some profit." Some mayors have recognized this point while dealing with the "vegetable basket" project. It is necessary to give consideration to the interests of both production and consumption. To ensure steady, rational income for producers, expenses by the consumers should be reasonable. Inclination to either aspect would hinder economic operation. Presently, it is particularly necessary to take note of the drop in prices for grain, meat, and vegetables which might dampen the enthusiasm of the peasants. If we are merely satisfied with the cheap products and low prices in urban areas, it would be too late to stress circulation when production declines and when there is another strain on the market.



In a commodity economy, Marx once said, circulation is as important as production. In the past, the concept "develop production and ensure supply" struck root in the hearts of the people. They had a profound understanding of the truth that production determined circulation and there would be no circulation without production. After undergoing 10 years of rural reform, both commodity rate and quantity of farm produce increased by a wide margin. Compared with the production link, development of the circulation field was relatively slow, which resulted in increasing sharp contradiction between production and circulation. We made strenuous efforts to ease the sharp contradiction between supply and demand of farm and sideline produce. We should never allow the situation, which has just turned for the better, to deteriorate because of the lagging reform of the circulation field. Reality urges us to pay attention to circulation, vigorously promote reform of the circulation structure, and put an end to the clogged circulation channel for farm and sideline produce as quickly as possible so that the economic chain of production, circulation, and reproduction can operate smoothly.

To unclog circulation, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of integrating a planned economy with market

regulation. On the one hand, we should establish and perfect a macrocontrol and regulation mechanism, and on the other hand, we should build up a market, particularly establishing a wholesale market in a planned manner, gradually develop future trade, link production to marketing, and stabilize relations between production and marketing. Fruit and aquatic production developed markedly for 10 successive years, but overstock was out of sight thanks to reform of the purchase and marketing structure. An essential experience in this regard is the various economic sectors encouraged to enter the circulation field of perishable products on the premise of giving full play to the key role of state-owned commerce and supply and marketing cooperatives, putting an end to the state of long-term monopoly by the public sector, which proved ineffective. Practice has proven that the solution for unclogging circulation lies in practice and among the masses. The key lies in leading cadres going to the grass-roots units, boldly making explorations, giving guidance, and being good at summarizing experience.

We look forward to seeing more, good experience in unclogging circulation created by all localities.

## East Region

### Lu Rongjing, Others Attend Lantern Festival

OW0303181491 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Mar 91

[Text] Prominent figures of the social sciences circle in the province sponsored a gala celebration on occasion of the Lantern Festival in the (Luyang) Palace of Hefei City in the afternoon of 28 February. A total of over 300 people, including representatives from all associations and societies at the provincial level under the provincial federation of the circle of social sciences and experts, professors, researchers, and responsible persons who are engaged in research, education, propaganda, and leadership of social sciences, participated in the gala celebration.

Provincial party and government leaders Lu Rongjing, Shi Junjie, Yang Yongliang, Zhao Baoxing, Xu Leyi, Teng Maotong, Guang Renhong, and other comrades participated in the gala celebration.

The gala celebration was presided over by Professor (Ren Jiti), executive vice chairman of the provincial federation of the circle of social sciences. Yang Yongliang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, Guang Renhong, vice chairman of the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and chairman of the provincial federation of the circle of social sciences, and the representatives of the circle of social sciences spoke at the meeting separately.

In his speech Yang Yongliang extended regards and season's greetings, first of all, to all those who were present at the meeting and to the workers of social sciences throughout the province. He said: The vast number of workers of social science in our province, together with all the people of the province, conscientiously implemented the party's basic line in the past year. They adhered to the four cardinal principles and persisted in carrying out reform and open policy by making economic development their central task, thereby achieving new successes in all fields of endeavor. Here, we must express our appreciation to the vast number of workers of social science, in particular, for their diligent research and hard work which have not only resulted in a number of valuable academic achievements but have also made positive contributions to political, economic, and social stability in our province.

Yang Yongliang expressed the hope that the vast number of workers of social science will earnestly study and implement the guidelines laid down by the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee in the new year ahead in order that a common understanding of the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session [of the 13th CPC Central Committee] may be reached; that scientific support in terms of theory may be provided for implementation of reform and open policy as well as for socialist modernization; that various suggestions may be made for exploiting Wan Jiang and opening it to the outside world as well as for promoting the

economic and social development of Anhui; that encouragement and impetus may be given to a sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the national economy; and that more contributions may be made to enhancing the scientific and educational level of the cadres and masses of the people in our province and enabling them to have a better understanding of theories.

The provincial song and dance ensemble, the provincial Huangmei Opera Theater, and the Hefei City Song and Dance Ensemble staged brilliant theatrical performances at the gala celebration.

### Jiangsu People's Congress Committee Meets

OW0403024991 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1015 GMT 2 Mar 91

[From the "News" program]

[Text] The 19th Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh Provincial People's Congress held a plenary meeting this afternoon.

The meeting was presided over by Vice Chairman Xing Bai.

Chairman Han Peixin and Governor Chen Huanyou addressed the meeting. They announced the appointments and removal of personnel proposed by the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress and the provincial government.

Over the last two days, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress held group discussions on the report about the provincial economic and social development plan and the report on the opinions about the provincial budget. They held that the two reports reviewed the implementation of the provincial economic and social development plan and the provincial budget for 1990 in a thorough way by seeking truth from facts. They also said that the 1991 plan and the opinions about the new budget set forth in the reports are basically feasible. In addition, they pointed out: Our province has achieved some results in improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening reform. The provincial economy as a whole is developing in a desirable direction. Yet there are still problems in the economy. We should earnestly analyze and study these problems and take effective measures to solve them.

Members (Cheng Yi), (Tang Ke), and (Han Guilin) made speeches regarding industry, agriculture, and education.

### Mayor Zhu Rongji Attends Housing Work Meeting

OW0303141291 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin  
1000 GMT 2 Mar 91

[By station reporter Yuan Hui, from the "News and Weather" program]

[Excerpt] Shanghai's housing construction tasks for this year have been revealed at a municipal housing construction work meeting today. On the basis of completing 5 million square meter houses last winter and this spring, an additional 4 million square meters will be completed, and the construction of 5 million square meters more will be started within this year.

The meeting also revealed that the municipal government plans to build a total of 50 million square meter new houses in the next decade. By the year 2000, per capita living space in Shanghai will exceed eight square meters, and the problem of impoverished households with 3.5 square meters per capita living space or less will be solved once and for all.

Municipal party and government leaders Zhu Rongji, Huang Ju, Wu Bangguo, and Ni Tianzeng attended and spoke at the meeting. [passage omitted]

#### **State Council Approves Shanghai Housing Program**

*OW0203191591 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1516 GMT 2 Mar 91*

[Text] Shanghai, March (XINHUA)—The State Council, Chinese highest governing body, has approved Shanghai City's housing reform program, which is expected to be put into effect May 1 this year.

According to Vice-Mayor Ni Tianzeng, in implementing the housing reform program the city will encourage enterprises to accumulate funds for housing, issue housing bonds, raise rents and offer preferential treatment for residents who want to buy houses for themselves.

The official said the accumulation fund is a kind of long-term savings deposit scheme. An employee hands over five percent of his wage to his work unit, which subsidizes him to the same amount and then deposits the money into the bank. The money is used only for housing purposes.

When the municipal government of Shanghai raises rents by 100 percent, enterprises will increase their employees' wages by two percent.

Marketable apartments in the city this year will sell for 250 yuan per sq m, accounting for one third of the actual building cost. The reform is aimed at gradual commercialization of housing, collecting more funds to build more residential quarters so as to ensure that the 12 million Shanghai residents have a living space of at least eight sq m per person by the end of this century.

It is a convention in China that public apartment are built by the state and allocated to employees by state enterprises and institutions or by state housing agencies. But such a practice has become a heavy burden to the state.

Some economists point out that by initiating housing reform, consumption funds can be directed into the proper channels, sluggish markets can be invigorated and surplus funds can be withdrawn from circulation.

Shanghai, China's leading industrial center, suffers from the worst housing shortage in the country.

Now enterprises and institutions in the city are busy making preparations for the implementation of the housing reform program.

#### **Seventh Zhejiang People's Congress Session Ends**

*OW0103044691 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Feb 91*

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] The four-day 21st Session of the Seventh Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded today. Vice Chairman Wu Minda presided over the session.

During the session, the committee members proposed many good opinions and suggestions on the draft report concerning the outlines of Zhejiang Province's 10-year program and Eighth Five-Year Plan, as well as on the work reports of the provincial Higher People's Court and the provincial People's Procuratorate. After thorough deliberations and discussions, the session put forward the draft agenda of the fourth session of the seventh provincial People's Congress and draft name lists of the presidium, secretary general, and committee for examining financial budgets of the fourth session of the seventh provincial People's Congress. The aforementioned agenda and draft name lists will be submitted to the preparatory meeting of the fourth session of the seventh provincial People's Congress for examination and approval.

The session also examined and approved the report of the committee for examining deputies' qualifications of the seventh provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on examining qualifications of the by-elected provincial people's deputies and the work report of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, which will be delivered by Chairman Chen Anyu at the fourth session of the seventh provincial People's Congress. The session approved the removal of Geng Xiaoping from the post of deputy chief procurator of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Procuratorate by means of secret balloting.

Chairman Chen Anyu and Vice Chairmen Wu Zhichuan, Li Yuhua, Zhu Zuxiang, Wang Yumin, and Yang Bin attended the session. Vice Governor Chai Songyue, President Yuan Fanglie of the provincial Higher People's Court, and Chief Procurator Hu Canshi were present at the session.

#### **Central-South Region**

##### **Hainan Governor on Province's Economic Prospects**

*HK2802143691 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS  
EDITION in Chinese 18 Feb 91 p 3*

[Article by Hainan Governor Liu Jianfeng: "Hainan Will Shine With Dazzling Splendor Over the Asian-Pacific Economic Rim"]



[Text] Hainan Island, China's second largest island, has long been known as a "treasure island." Many men of insight of our times forwarded various tentative ideas to develop Hainan. Since New China's founding, Hainan has undergone great development in many fields such as its economy, transportation, and social culture. However, compared with our country's developed regions, Hainan is still rather backward. In order to make full use of Hainan's superior geographical position and rich natural resources and expedite Hainan's development and construction, the Seventh National People's Congress adopted, at its first session, the "Decision on Establishing Hainan Province" and the "Resolution on Establishing the Hainan Special Economic Zone [SEZ]." The Chinese Government has granted Hainan more special, flexible, and preferential policies as well as greater economic authority than it has granted other SEZ's in various fields, such as taxation, finance, import and export trade, land, capital construction, development of tourism, the opening-up of mineral resources, enterprise management, investment protection, the use and recruitment of personnel, and personnel's exit from and entry into the country.

At the initial stage of its establishment, Hainan Province worked out strategic measures of economic and social development for the Hainan SEZ in line with the central authorities' goals and requirements: Efforts will be made to, within 20 years, build Hainan into an export-oriented and comprehensive SEZ, which takes industry as its leading factor and agriculture as its base; simultaneously promotes industry, agriculture, trade, and tourism; and develops the primary, secondary, and tertiary industries in a well-coordinated way. In addition, the province will be divided into five economic rims: Haikou, Sanya, Wencheng, Nada, and Basuo; the province will work out a development focus for each rim. In order to improve the investment environment to attract more domestic and overseas investors, Hainan Province has developed the work principles of "making full use of preferential policies granted to Hainan by the central authorities; doing a good job in creating soft and hard environments for large-scale development and construction including transportation, energy, and telecommunications; and striving to enhance economic efficiency." At present, the province's electricity output has increased from 388 thousand kw before the province's establishment to 800 thousand kw; air routes increased from four to more than 20, and international routes from Haikou to Hong Kong, Bangkok, and Singapore were opened; the number of telephone sets in urban areas has doubled the number before the province's establishment to more than 47.2 thousand sets with direct dialing to various large and medium cities throughout the country as well as more than 100 countries and regions in the world; the handling capacity of ports has increased from 7.4 million tons before the province's establishment to 10.1 million tons, and six 10-thousand-ton berths have been built; and the mileage of highways opened to traffic has reached 12.9 thousand kilometers and the density of transportation

service has reached 38 percent. Moreover, the construction of the Eastern Arterial Expressway and the Sanya Phoenix International Airport is stepping up. Since our province's establishment, the number of foreign-invested enterprises in Hainan has reached 1,033. The total amount of investment in contracted projects has reached \$1 billion, and the fulfilled volume of investment exceeded \$310 million. The number of enterprises invested by domestic sectors has reached 4,591, and the fulfilled volume of domestic investment amounted to two billion yuan.

Since the beginning of this year, many leading comrades of the central authorities, such as party General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng, have repeatedly emphasized that the series of preferential policies granted by the central authorities to the Hainan SEZ will not change. During his recent trip to Hainan, heartily rejoicing at the tremendous changes Hainan had undergone over the previous three years, Premier Li Peng wrote the following words of encouragement: "The Hainan SEZ's prospects are brilliant." Currently, a large-scale development and construction of Hainan has been provided with all necessary basic conditions. The next step Hainan Province will take is to closely integrate reform and opening up with development; while further improving the investment environment, make full use of the achievements scored during the past three years of foundation-laying, as well as the preferential policies granted by the central authorities to the Hainan SEZ; and go ahead with more projects and enhance their standards and economic efficiency to expedite economic development. Particular efforts will be made to achieve greater progress and more breakthroughs in such fields as the construction of the Yangpu Development Zone and the Comprehensive Experimental Zone of Agricultural Production, attracting domestic and foreign investment, and the development of tourism.

We cordially welcome to Hainan compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, Taiwan compatriots, Overseas Chinese, entrepreneurs both at home and abroad, and people of all circles for visits, business inspections, investment negotiations, and sightseeing. With a fairly late start, the Hainan SEZ is shouldering heavy responsibilities and facing a long road. However, we firmly believe that, backed by the central authorities' preferential policies concerning the Hainan SEZ's development and construction, and through the hard struggle of the people of all nationalities in Hainan Province as well as the concerted efforts of investors and builders both at home and abroad, the treasure island of Hainan will surely shine with dazzling splendor over the Asian-Pacific economic rim, and the Hainan SEZ's prospects will be brilliant.

#### Henan Provincial CPPCC Meeting Reported

HK0103063791 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Feb 91

[Excerpts] This morning in our provincial capital Zhengzhou spring was very much in the air, and a joyous

atmosphere was prevailing around the city. After 0800, attendees of the fourth meeting of the sixth Henan Provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] walked into Henan People's Great Hall in an orderly way. Those who were seated at the front row on the rostrum were: provincial CPPCC Chairman Yan Jimin; Vice Chairmen Zhao Zhengfu, Wei Qinggong, Dong Minsheng, Zuo Mingsheng, Ren Fangqiu, Duan Zongshan, Ding Zhenyu, Tu Jiaji, Li Runtian, and Liu Yujie; and Secretary General (Zhao Fengqi).

Leaders of the provincial CPC Committee, Advisory Commission, People's Congress Standing Committee, government, military district, Higher People's Court, and People's Procuratorate who attended the meeting included: Hou Zongbin, Li Changchun, Lin Yinghai, Li Ming, Wu Guangxian, Yu Youxian, Zheng Zengmao, Song Guochen, Hu Jiyun, (Li Jiao), (Hu Shaokui), Guo Peiyun, Qin Kcai, Liu Yuan, and (Li Boashan). They extended their congratulations to the meeting, and were seated on the rostrum. (Song Yi), former chairman of the provincial CPPCC, was also seated on the rostrum. [passage omitted]

Attendees first approved the agenda and schedule of the fourth meeting of the six provincial CPPCC. Dong Minsheng, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC, delivered a work report on behalf of the sixth Henan Provincial CPPCC Committee Standing Committee. He said: Since the third meeting of the sixth provincial CPPCC, we have conscientiously implemented the spirit of the fourth, fifth, and sixth plenary sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and the national united front work meeting. We have persisted in the basic line of one center and two basic points. Centering on economic improvement and rectification, deepening reform, and the guiding ideology of uniting as one, advancing courageously, and invigorating Henan put forward by the provincial CPC Committee, we have actively carried out our functions of political consultation and democratic supervision. This has made a positive contribution to promoting stable political, economic, and social development in our province and fulfilling the great cause of the reunification of the motherland. The unity inside the united front in our province has been further strengthened. This has been the result of the effort of the provincial CPC Committee to strengthen its leadership of the provincial CPPCC, and the great support of the provincial government and the relevant departments, and the concerted efforts exerted by all members of various democratic parties, and people's organizations.

Entrusted by the provincial CPPCC Standing Committee, I am now submitting a report on the main work of the provincial CPPCC over the past year, and this year's tasks for your examination and discussion.

After reporting the work of the provincial CPPCC over the past year, Vice Chairman Dong Minsheng said: The year 1991 is the first year for pursuing the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, and also a crucial year for fulfilling the strategic target of the fifth provincial party

congress of invigorating Henan. In this connection, we should do the following work well in the future:

1. We must continue to profoundly implement the opinion of the CPC Central Committee, interim provisions of the CPPCC National Committee, and the procedures of the provincial CPPCC for implementing the provisions.
2. We must give play to the strong points of the provincial CPPCC in terms of talented personnel, so it can suggest ways and means and put forth its strength for promoting unity, advancing courageously, and invigorating Henan.
3. We must carry forward the fine tradition of the people's CPPCC, and do well the work of self-education.
4. We must further improve the work of dealing with motions.
5. We must stick to the guiding principle of one country, two systems to promote peaceful reunification of the motherland.
6. We will carry out the activities of commemorating the 80th of the 1911 Revolution.
7. Regarding the work of historical accounts of past events, we must continue to hold high the banner of patriotism, and stick to the principle of seeking truth from facts, and serve socialist modernization under the guidance of the party's basic line.
8. We must strengthen the building of the provincial CPPCC itself.

Duan Zongsan, provincial CPPCC vice chairman, delivered a report on the work of dealing with motions since the third meeting of the sixth Henan provincial CPPCC.

Provincial party Deputy Secretary Lin Yinghai also spoke at the meeting. He said: Fellow members and comrades, the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the sixth Henan Provincial CPPCC solemnly opens today. This is a matter of primary importance in the political life of the people of the whole province. On behalf of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, and provincial people's government, we warmly welcome all provincial CPPCC members, and people from all walks of life, and extend my heartfelt congratulations on the successful convention of the meeting.

After affirming the achievements made since the third plenary meeting of the sixth provincial CPPCC, entrusted by the provincial CPC Committee, Lin Yinghai went into the following three questions in particular.

1. CPPCC at all levels must conscientiously study and implement important instructions issued by Comrade Jiang Zeming when he was making an inspection tour in Henan, profoundly implement the spirit of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and the spirit of the Second Plenary Session of the Fifth provincial CPC Committee.

2. We must continue to hold high the banner of patriotism and socialism to give full play to the important role of the people's CPPCC in promoting unity, advancing courageously, and invigorating Henan.

3. We must strengthen and improve the party leadership over the work of the CPPCC to ensure the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the CPPCC.

In conclusion, provincial CPPCC Chairman Yan Jimin said: Fellow members, the task of the present meeting is glorious and arduous. I hope that all CPPCC members will concentrate their efforts on convening the meeting well, so it can be turned into a meeting of unity, courageous advance, and invigoration of Henan; a meeting of carrying forward democracy, and seeking truth from facts.

#### **Xiong Qingquan Proposes Basic Ideas for 1991 Work**

*HK2802134891 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Feb 91*

[Text] Provincial CPC Secretary Xiong Qingquan proposed a basic idea for this year's work at a provincial meeting attended by commissioners, prefectural chiefs, mayors, and county magistrates, which was held yesterday [26 February]. He called on leaders at all levels throughout the province to concentrate their efforts on the economy, persistently grasp education, make concerted efforts to promote a stable situation, and concentrate their attention on party building. The key task is to concentrate their energy on promoting the economy.

While talking about the issue of the province's population growth, Comrade Xiong Qingquan stressed: An excessively large population is one of the main problems which has adversely affected our work for a long time. Ours is a big province with 61 million people. This means that our population base is big. In addition, we are now in a booming period of childbirths. We are facing a very grim population situation. If we fail to continue to firmly grasp family planning work, it is expected that by 2000 our province's total population will exceed 70 million. This can hardly be endured by our province's economic strength or ecological environment.

Xiong Qingquan continued: In the coming 10 years, our GNP's annual growth rate will be over 6 percent, and our natural population growth rate must be controlled within 12 per thousand. These are two important yardsticks for measuring our provincial economy and social development.

In his speech, Comrade Xiong Qingquan emphatically talked about economic work. He pointed out: Regarding economic construction, we must continue to strengthen agriculture, invigorate industry, enliven circulation, and maintain proper growth. In particular, we must grasp well the development of township and town enterprises. Regarding township and town enterprises in places where better foundations have been laid, or those in suburbs, efforts must be made to speed up their technological transformation, readjust well their product mix,

so that they can produce high-grade products on a large scale; promote their production to a higher level; and advance toward an export-oriented economy. Regarding those areas whose township and town enterprises have just started, their emphasis must be put on animal breeding and the processing industry.

Comrade Xiong Qingquan emphasized: To invigorate our industry, we must vigorously grasp technical transformation, enterprise management, and product mix readjustment. We must do everything possible to invigorate large and medium enterprises. Regarding the improvement of the external environment, what is most important to do while invigorating large and medium enterprises is to actively create conditions to support enterprises to promote their technical transformation. Now enterprises are facing great difficulties. It is difficult for factory managers to work. Leaders at all levels and responsible departments must go deep into enterprises, and provide them with face-to-face leadership, and help them solve their problems one by one. Regarding the issue of enlivening circulation, Comrade Xiong Qingquan said: We must make efforts to open up the market and expand our sales. Leaders at all levels and various enterprises must truly change their habits of attaching importance to production at the expense of circulation. They must frequently study the characteristics and law governing market development. They must carry out market forecasts, and do well market propaganda work, attach importance to market reputation, and grasp well market development.

#### **Southwest Region**

##### **Liu Zhengwei on Housing System Reform**

*HK0103133591 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Feb 91*

[Text] On 26 February, provincial party committee Secretary Liu Zhengwei pointed out at the enlarged Fourth Plenary Session of the Fifth Guiyang City CPC Committee: An important topic confronting the current in-depth reform is housing system reform. Conditions for effecting such reform are now at hand.

Comrade Liu Zhengwei said: It is better to carry out housing system reform earlier rather than later and the broad masses of citizens have now raised such a demand. They hope to improve their housing conditions and surrounding environment through housing system reform. The basic requirement for attaining the second stage strategic goal of our country's four modernizations building is to bring about a substantial improvement in housing conditions for the people and masses. Housing system reform is a concrete measure in attaining this goal.

He said: Unfair phenomena exist in the present housing system with respect to [words indistinct], housing circulation, housing distribution, and housing consumption. The present housing system also has a very irrational mechanism which hinders rational development of the



housing trade. Urban residents find it difficult to acquire housing; on the other hand, the people and masses who are in possession of a certain amount of funds find nowhere to spend their money. Housing system reform will help to eradicate this contradiction.

Comrade Liu Zhengwei said: To promote housing system reform in good time, and bring housing consumption into line with individual consumption, will undoubtedly and effectively invigorate the civil housing construction market and promote product sales in the trades and professions concerned. Meanwhile, certain funds designated for housing construction will be transformed into consumption funds to strengthen the purchasing power of the masses, which will eventually result in production development. This is a big benign circle.

Comrade Liu Zhengwei said: At present, unfair housing distribution causes strong resentment among the masses in many units. Many units have had problems stemming from unfair housing distribution. Some people have several flats each whereas others have none. Thus, successfully carrying out housing system reform will help eliminate corrupt phenomena and safeguard social stability and unity.

Comrade Liu Zhengwei called on Guiyang City to draw conscientiously upon the experiences of other areas, waste no time in formulating plans in light of its local conditions, submit such plans for discussion by the masses, and to implement officially such plans after going through certain procedures. It is necessary to establish a housing construction mechanism which absorbs investment by state, collectives, and individuals, and to speed up transformation of Guiyang's old city proper and expedite Guiyang's housing construction.

#### State Security Arrests Government-in-Exile Spy

OW0203223591 Lhasa Tibet Television Network  
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 2 Mar 91

[From the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] Recently the Tibet Regional State Security Department uncovered a case involving a spy sent by the Security Ministry, an espionage agency of the so-called Tibet Government-in-Exile outside our territory. The spy, (Suolang Wangdan), was arrested, and all evidence for his espionage was seized.

(Suolang Wangdan), a native of Xigaze, went out of our territory in June 1988 and sought refugee with the so-called government-in-exile. In May 1990, (Suolang Wangdan), dispatched by the Security Ministry, which is the espionage agency of the so-called government-in-exile, attempted to sneak into Lhasa with a lot of reactionary audio and video tapes and leaflets advocating the independence of Tibet; he hoped to secretly distribute and disseminate them. He also attempted to collect intelligence and carry out secret liaison activities. He was arrested immediately after entering our territory. Then, he was given the lenient treatment of deportation.

However, (Suolang Wangdan) had no intention to mend his ways, but continued to engage in espionage. In January this year, he once again accepted an assignment by the Security Ministry, the espionage agency of the so-called government-in-exile. Carrying large quantities of reactionary propaganda materials, flags of the so-called independent Tibet, and money for operations, he entered our territory again in order to proceed with espionage activities. On 5 February, he was arrested by the state security organ of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

(Suolang Wangdan) confessed the fact of his espionage as mentioned above. The case is now under trial.

For a long time, the separatist group outside our territory has, in one way or another, dispatched spies to collaborate with reactionary organizations in Tibet in disseminating reactionary leaflets and in distributing reactionary audio and video tapes to hoodwink and mislead the masses. They vainly attempted to achieve the goal of splitting the motherland and disrupting social stability in Tibet. However, their intrigue will never succeed, but will inevitably end in a despicable failure.

#### Commentary on 'Acts of Fanning Up Separatism'

OW0303015591 Lhasa Tibet Television Network  
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 2 Mar 91

[Unattributed commentary: "Acts of Fanning Up Separatism Are Unpopular"—read by announcer; from the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] Suolang Wangdan, who sneaked into Lhasa to spread reactionary propaganda and establish espionage liaison on the orders of an espionage agency of the so-called Tibet government-in-exile, was arrested according to law by the State Security Department of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

The state security organ's action indicates the firm resolve of the party and government to ensure political stability and unity. It is in line with the common aspirations of people of all nationalities in Tibet.

Specifically because of the instigation and organization of separatist forces inside and outside Tibet, unrest took place in Lhasa on several occasions in recent years, and they have caused the state and people enormous losses. An increasing number of people have come to understand from this unrest that separation and unrest will bring them nothing but suffering.

Thanks to the efforts exerted by people of all nationalities, Tibet achieved world-renowned successes in all fields last year. Today, Tibet's economy continues to grow, society is stable, and the people live in peace and contentment. Recalling the unrest in recent years, the people have become even more jealous of their hard-earned stability, and they detest those troublemakers. This shows that all acts of fanning separatism are unpopular.

We solemnly warn those separatists who wish to see nationwide chaos that they must refrain from doing anything that runs counter to the law of historical development and that has no popular support. If they choose to cling obstinately to their course, their fate will resemble that of lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet. The cracking of Suolang Wangdan's espionage case is a vivid example.

#### **Major Lamaseries in Lhasa Hold Religious Festival**

*OW2802225491 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1650 GMT 28 Feb 91*

[Text] Lhasa, February 28 (XINHUA)—Party, government and religious leaders in the Tibet Autonomous Region today practiced alms giving to tens of thousands of people who are here to celebrate Moinlam Qenmo, the biggest religious festival in Tibet.

Moinlam Qenmo, meaning summons ceremony, dates back to 1409, the year Tsong Kapa, founder of the Yellow sect of Tibetan Lamaism, sponsored the first such event.

Party, government and religious leaders participated in the Buddhist activities in the Sera Monastery, located in northern suburbs of Lhasa, the capital city and religious center of Tibet.

Celebrations were also held today at other monasteries in Lhasa.

In all, 100,000 yuan was distributed to religious and secular people who came to pay homage to the Buddhas today. Free meat, butter and other food were also provided.

The leaders called on people to promote the Buddhist culture and defend the unity of the Chinese nation.

#### **Tibet's Tourism Industry Reportedly Revived**

*HK2802140691 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in Chinese 0700 GMT 27 Feb 91*

[Report by correspondent Sheng Meilan (4141 5019 5695): "Seven Thousand Foreign Tourists Visited Tibet Last Year"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 27 Feb (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Deng Keping, assistant general manager of the Hong Kong-China-Tibet Qomolangma Tourist Company Limited, told this staff reporter that last year the revival of tourist industry in the Tibetan region was relatively good, with 7,000 foreign tourists visiting the region. The number of tourists is expected to continue to increase this year.

Deng Keping said that Tibet's situation last year was stable. The State Council lifted martial law on Lhasa City on 1 May last year, further relaxing restrictions on foreign tourists and simplifying the examination and approval procedures. A number of restrictions have also been lifted. If only one person joins a tour group, then

this single-person tour group will still be allowed to enter Tibet. Tourists welcomed this flexible method.

Moreover, Tibet's winter travel is now an accepted tourist program in foreign countries. Beginning 2 February, the Lhasa-Kathmandu, Nepal international flight was no longer subject to seasonal restrictions. As traffic has become convenient, many foreigners have been attracted to make winter visits to Lhasa, the sunshine city.

Deng Keping said that this year there still would be no restrictions on the number of foreign tourists entering Tibet. But foreign tourists bound for Tibet will have to let the Hong Kong-China-Tibet Qomolangma Tourist Company Limited make the arrangements. The company will do its best to satisfy tourists' demands.

Deng Keping said that most of the foreign tourists to Tibet have been Europeans and Americans, who accounted for 98 percent of the total number.

### **North Region**

#### **Students Elected to Local Beijing Congress**

*OW0103094291 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0917 GMT 1 Mar 91*

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)—Students and professors from Beijing's Haidian District who are deputies to the local People's Congress said here today that they have been newly elected to be legislators because they were able to win the trust of people.

In interviews with XINHUA, they were of the view that as People's Congress deputies, they will reflect the will and demands of the people.

The Haidian District, which is home to dozens of colleges and universities with many thousand students, is also home to the largest number of intellectuals in Beijing. During last December's election, ten college students were elected to be deputies to the district People's Congress.

A 24-year-old student from Qinghua University, who is one of the 10 newly elected deputies, said that all candidates at Qinghua were nominated by the voters, while no candidate was nominated by any party or other social organizations.

Under the law, deputies to People's Congress at district or country level are elected directly by the people.

The student deputy said that in his ward the voters nominated 58 candidates, of which ten were later elected. After being nominated, candidates from Qinghua made broadcast speeches which were also televised on the school's closed-circuit television system. The voters then elected two candidates, one of whom was elected by secret ballot to be a deputy.

A woman professor who has been elected as a deputy in two elections said that, after three year's service as

deputy, experience has taught her that deputies have the power of supervision over the government and can make suggestions regarding all proposals and policies.

"Without our approval none of the proposals or motions can be adopted," said the 57-years-old woman who is a deputy from the Beijing University of Science and Technology.

The woman said that she was able to win the trust of people who voted for her because she is always ready to report the demands of the people in her electoral district to the local People's Congress. In addition, she pointed out that she often visits voters and solicits their opinions, and that she has offered many suggestions to the congress.

In winning re-election last year the professor was nominated by 800 voters and won over 7,000 of the 8,000 votes cast. China's election law stipulates that a person who is nominated by ten voters can become a candidate for a position as a deputy to a local People's Congress.

The professor was first elected as a deputy in 1987 after she had won five prizes in only one year, an event which is rare in her university.

According to her, in China many model workers, teachers or persons from other professions are often elected as deputies to the congress.

Based on her experience, she said, "As a deputy it is not enough for one to just be a model. The deputy should have the ability to participate in and discuss government and political affairs."

A 53-year-old professor from the Beijing Aeronautical Institute said that high quality deputies can play a more important role in the People's Congress, and can fully exert their democratic rights, in addition to providing supervision over the government.

#### **More Women Elected to Beijing People's Congress**

*OW0203063691 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0618 GMT 2 Mar 91*

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA)—More and more women are being elected People's Congress deputies and government cadres these days in Beijing.

Recent statistics show that some 4,000 women have been elected People's Congress deputies at various levels, and women cadres now account for 42.2 percent of the total in the capital.

According to Xu Guang, an official responsible for women's and children's affairs in the Beijing municipal government, women's social status in Beijing has been greatly improved and laws and regulations in this regard are being smoothly implemented.

#### **Beijing Young People Participate in Social Service**

*OW0303144491 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1418 GMT 3 Mar 91*

[Text] Beijing, March 3 (XINHUA)—Some 270,000 young people in Beijing gave up their Sunday holiday today to serve others on the streets as part of their campaign to learn from Lei Feng.

Among them were about 5,000 college students from 35 universities and colleges. They undertook varieties of service, including watch repair, cutting hair and clanging of windows. Many of them joined the workforce in cleaning the Kunming Lake in the Summer Palace.

Lei Feng was a soldier who was known nationwide and praised by senior Chinese leaders for his devotion to the people in the 1960s.

At present, many colleges and schools have set up learn-from-Lei Feng groups.

#### **Xing Chongzhi Speaks at Meeting of Cadres**

*SK0203000591 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Feb 91*

[Text] At a meeting of cadres at the three levels of Zhangjiakou Prefecture on the afternoon of 26 February, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, urged the cadres throughout the prefecture to correctly understand the current situation and tasks, work hard in a down-to-earth manner, enhance confidence, and speed up the pace in eliminating poverty in a steady manner. He said: Zhangjiakou Prefecture has experienced historical changes since reform and opening up began. Judging from its level in economic development as a whole and its people's living standards, however, it has yet to thoroughly eliminate poverty. At present, the whole country and province have by and large accomplished the first-step strategic objective of enabling the people to have sufficient food and clothing, and entered the new and important development period for achieving a fairly comfortable standard of living. On the one hand, the masses are experiencing the real benefit brought about by reform and opening up, and feel satisfied with the improvement in their living standards. On the other hand, they urgently hope that poverty and backwardness will be changed as soon as possible, and that their living standards raised continuously to a new level. Therefore, not only the new situation but also the party's demand and the people's desire set forth a task of speeding up the pace in eliminating poverty and achieving prosperity. Zhangjiakou Prefecture faces many difficulties in eliminating poverty and achieving prosperity. However, it also has many favorable conditions. As far as the entire area is concerned, we have the correct line, principles, and policies laid down since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the correct leadership of the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin at the center, the proposals of the CPC Central Committee on formulation of the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan



for national economic and social development adopted at the seventh plenary session of the party Central Committee, and the many preferential policies of the party and state for poverty-stricken areas, which provide more effective support for us to expedite our development. As far as poverty-stricken areas are concerned, they also have many favorable conditions. First, they have advanced examples in various fields. Second, they have fairly mature experiences in eliminating poverty and achieving prosperity. Third, they have a great number of cadres who have enhanced their ability through the tempering and test of reform and opening up. Fourth, they have initially discovered a road for economic development, which is led by science and technology, is focused on industry, and emphasizes simultaneous development of the production in various fields, self-reliance in grain supply, and independence in finance. This road for development conforms to the actual conditions of Zhangjiakou. Fifth, they have abundant mineral, grassland, mountain, and land resources, most of which have yet to be fully developed and utilized. This represents a great potential.

Comrade Xing Chongzhi stressed: In accelerating the pace in eliminating poverty and achieving prosperity, the key is to work hard with concerted efforts and in a down-to-earth manner. He said: Eliminating poverty and achieving prosperity more rapidly is not only a pressing need but a task totally possible. To turn this need and possibility into reality, the key is that cadres at various levels should further emancipate their minds, carry out their work in a bold and down-to-earth manner, develop the great initiative of the masses in eliminating poverty and achieving prosperity, and work hard together with them.

He put forward four specific requirements. First, we should further emancipate our minds, have the courage to make exploration and achieve progress, and enhance our sense of reform and opening up. Second, we should adopt realistic measures, and exert real efforts to pioneer our causes in a down-to-earth manner. A poor foundation is the conspicuous contradiction restricting the economic development of poverty-stricken areas. Therefore, to accelerate the pace in eliminating poverty and achieving prosperity, we should particularly adopt realistic measures, make real efforts, and achieve actual results in pioneering our causes through arduous struggle to strengthen the foundation. Third, we should further carry forward the sacrificing spirit of seeking neither fame nor gain, and making selfless devotion. Due to poor conditions and more difficulties, it is hard to work in poverty-stricken areas. This requires that comrades working in poverty-stricken areas particularly have the sacrificing spirit of disregarding personal gains and losses, and working hard to help the masses eliminate poverty and achieve prosperity. Fourth, we should further strengthen unity, muster our efforts, mobilize the positive factors from all quarters, and develop our undertakings with concerted efforts. Strengthening unity and mustering our efforts are the prerequisites for

working hard in a down-to-earth manner, and eliminating poverty and achieving prosperity more rapidly. Without the prerequisites, people's morale will be dampened, and their efforts will be dispersed or even become mutually counteractive. In this way, the goal of eliminating poverty and achieving prosperity will be difficult to attain. The unity of the leading bodies, the unity between the cadres in and outside the party, and the unity of the masses of Zhangjiakou Prefecture have been very good in the past few years. They should carry forward this fine tradition. Poverty, at the moment, is a great mountain hindering our path ahead. To remove this great mountain, the efforts of all the people is particularly necessary.

### Hebei Provincial Party Session Concludes

SK0203020591 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Jan 91

[Text] The Second Plenary Session of the Fourth Hebei Provincial CPC Committee concluded in Shijiazhuang, the provincial capital, on the afternoon of 31 January. The session discussed and approved the suggestions of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee on the outlines of the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for national economic and social development; discussed and approved the outlines of the 1991 work of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee; filled the vacancies left by members of the provincial party committee due to transfer of posts; and successfully fulfilled the predetermined tasks.

Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the session on the afternoon of 31 January, and gave an important speech. Lu Chuanzan and Li Bingliang, deputy secretaries, and Ye Liansong, Liu Shanxiang, Chen Yujie, Li Haifeng, Han Licheng, and Zhang Zhenhuan, Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee, attended and sat at the rostrum.

The suggestions of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee on the outlines of the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for national economic and social development adopted at this plenary session of the provincial party committee state: In the next 10 years, the general ideas for the economic and social development of our province are to persistently take economic construction as the central task, scientific and technological progress as the guide, adjustment of the structure and improvement of efficiency as the focus in deepening reform continuously, open wider to the outside world, scale new heights in agriculture, develop the intensive processing of industrial goods, fundamentally improve the financial situation, upgrade the quality of the national economy as a whole to a new level, and double the GNP again, and improve the people's living standards to a fairly comfortable state by the end of this century.

The suggestions point out the 10 priorities in accomplishing the Eighth Five-Year Plan. First, we should greatly strengthen agriculture to change the passive situation characterized by a weak agricultural foundation and a lack of strength for sustained development, and

bring agricultural production up to a new stage. Second, we should broaden the resources of water, and reduce consumption to gradually ease the contradiction of water shortages. Third, we should continue to strengthen basic industries and construction of infrastructural facilities, renovate to improve the processing industry, and develop other industries in a coordinated manner. Fourth, we should attach great importance to quality, variety, and efficiency, and strive to improve the quality of the industry as a whole. Fifth, we should achieve scientific and technological progress more rapidly, and strengthen education to make scientific and technological, and educational undertakings compatible with economic construction. Sixth, we should intensify the construction of key projects to increase the strength for sustained economic development. Seventh, we should open wider to the outside world, and develop foreign trade, foreign capital utilization, and economic and technological cooperation with foreign countries more effectively. Eighth, we should bring population growth under strict control to improve the quality of the population, protect our resources and environment, and continuously improve the people's living standards. Ninth, we should conscientiously do a good job in increasing revenues and reducing expenditures to alleviate the strained financial resources. Tenth, we should conscientiously intensify efforts to build spiritual civilization to make the various social undertakings develop in coordination with economic development.

On the orientation and tasks of the endeavor to deepen economic structural reform, the suggestions state: To deepen enterprise reform, we should first improve and develop the contracted managerial responsibility system of enterprises, continue to uphold the ownership structure which allows the coexistence of the various sectors of the economy while ensuring the dominant position of the public sector, continue to promote reform of the goods distribution system, and give full play to the role of state and cooperative commercial units, and state material departments as the major channels for obtaining and storing goods. We should deepen reform of the foreign trade system, and strive to earn more foreign trade by exporting more. We should deepen reform of the financial and investment systems to collect and circulate funds for economic construction. We should intensify efforts to establish necessary systems for macroeconomic regulation and control. We should accelerate housing reform to commercialize residential houses step by step.

The suggestions emphasize the political guarantee for implementing the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, pointing out: We should first maintain political and social stability, promote political reform in an active and yet prudent manner, and strive for a notable improvement in public security to provide a stable social environment for economic construction. We should conscientiously strengthen party building and leadership.

The outlines of the 1991 work of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee discussed and approved at the plenary

session state: This year, we should take the guidelines of the seventh plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee as the guide, and work hard to fulfill the three major tasks of developing the economy steadily, strengthening party building, and maintaining social stability to win the first battle for implementing the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan. For this purpose, we should emphasize six aspects of work. First, we should conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the seventh plenary session of the party Central Committee, and formulate well the 10-year programs and the eighth five-year plans for every level. Second, we should strengthen and improve party leadership over economic work to ensure that the province fulfills its industrial and agricultural production, and financial tasks this year. Third, we should facilitate the implementation of the strategy of developing Hebei through science and technology to make scientific and technological, and educational undertakings serve economic construction still better. Fourth, we should actively promote economic structural reform, and accelerate opening to the outside world. Fifth, we should strengthen the people's democratic dictatorship, and raise our ideological and cultural levels to ensure the smooth progress of the modernization drive. Sixth, we should make unremitting efforts to promote party building and honest administration.

In his speech, Xing Chongzhi particularly spoke on successful implementation of the guidelines of the seventh plenary session of the party Central Committee. He emphasized: When carrying out the instructions of the central authorities and higher levels, we must adhere to the principles of seeking truth from facts, and proceeding from reality in doing everything. Cadres at various levels should maintain a good mental attitude to make the greatest contributions in the crucial 10 years.

Xing Chongzhi said: We should persist in and carry forward throughout the province the spirit of forging close ties with the masses, sharing weal and woe with them, being honest in performing duties, and doing work diligently for the masses; the spirit of making progress vigorously, persisting in reform, pioneering the way forward, and having the courage and ability to overcome difficulties; the spirit of speaking the truth, making real efforts, stressing actual results, matching deeds with words, devoting to our work in a single-hearted manner, and carrying out solid work; the spirit of working conscientiously, being willing to bear burdens, disregarding personal gains, and devoting ourselves selflessly; and the spirit of working for our undertakings vigorously, speedily, and highly effectively.

Xing Chongzhi pointed out: We should strengthen the unity of the leading bodies at various levels, further enhance their cohesive force and combat effectiveness, raise their level in party spirit, and see to it that they build the party and perform their duties to serve the interests of the people. We should conscientiously strengthen the system of democratic centralism, and

safeguard the unity of leading bodies in terms of organization. We should use criticism and self-criticism as a weapon to eliminate the contradictions within leading bodies, and enhance their combat effectiveness. Meanwhile, we should enforce party discipline strictly, and wage struggles against the deeds undermining unity.

Xing Chongzhi also urged leading cadres at various levels to strive to improve their work methods, raise their leadership level, and ensure the fulfillment of their various tasks.

Xing Chongzhi said in conclusion: This plenary session opened when we just entered the crucial 10-year period. A thousand-li journey is started by taking the first step. After this session, we should pay attention to studying the guidelines, working out plans, and putting them into practice to win the first battle. Party organizations at various levels, and all party members should unite all the forces that can be united, mobilize all positive factors, and, with a still higher morale and more solid work style, unite and lead the people throughout the province to achieve outstanding results on all fronts and in all work posts to usher in the 70th anniversary of the founding of the party.

The plenary session decided that (Yan Nanshen) and (Liu Hanzhang) will fill the vacancies to serve as members of the fourth provincial party committee.

### Northeast Region

#### Heilongjiang People's Congress Meeting Concludes

SK0303070391 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 2 Mar 91

[Text] The 19th Standing Committee meeting of the Seventh provincial People's Congress ended at Beifang Building in Harbin today after a four-day session. This morning's meeting was presided over by Sun Weiben, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Attending today's meeting were 56 members of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Voting through secret ballots, they decided on the appointments and removals of cadres. Supplementary deputies to the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC) were elected.

By voting with a show of hands, the committee members adopted the draft agenda of the Fourth Session of the Seventh provincial People's Congress as well as the draft namelists of congress, presidium, and secretary general. They also adopted the report on the credentials of the supplementary deputies; the motion on establishing the Urban and Rural Construction and Communications Committee of the provincial People's Congress; the draft report on the work of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; the draft budget management regulations of the province; the resolution on carrying out the Second Five-Year Law Popularization and Educational Plan throughout the province; and

the 1991 Major Points of Work of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

The 1991 Major Points of Work of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee are: To do well in holding the Fourth Session of the Seventh provincial People's Congress; to step up efforts to carry out all legislative work focusing on economic legislation; to promote a sustained, steady, and coordinated development in the national economy in line with the province's economic construction; to discuss and decide on major affairs; to realistically supervise law-enforcement and guarantee the implementation of all laws, regulations, and resolutions; to maintain close ties with deputies and give full play to their role; to strengthen ties with city and county People's Congress Standing Committees; to deeply carry out propaganda and education on democracy and the legal system; to manage work in line with the law; and to strengthen the self-development of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Today the 19th Standing Committee meeting of the Seventh provincial People's Congress adopted a decision to appoint (Liu Wenju) director of the provincial Agricultural Farms Bureau, and (Zhang Kezhong) director of the provincial Radio and Television Department; it presented certificates of appointment to them.

He Shoulun, Chen Liemin, Zhang Ruoxian, Wang Yusheng, An Zhendong, Qi Guiyuan, Ji Hua, Zhao Qingjing, and Du Dianwu, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting. Vice Governor Du Xianzhong; Tang Lanting, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and Jia Chengwen, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, also attended the meeting as observers. Sun Weiben, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, gave a speech on how to successfully carry out the Fourth Session of the Seventh provincial People's Congress.

#### Heilongjiang Holds CPPCC Committee Meeting

SK0403060491 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Mar 91

[Text] The 17th Standing Committee meeting of the sixth provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] was held this afternoon. The meeting discussed and adopted a decision on electing (Chen Wenjie) additional member of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee. It also discussed and adopted a decision on electing additional members of the Standing Committee of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee, and a namelist of candidates to be elected as vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee. This namelist will be submitted to the fourth plenary session of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee for discussion.



The meeting also adopted the method for the election of additional vice chairmen and Standing Committee members of the fourth session of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee.

The meeting was presided over by Wang Zhao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Wang Haiyan, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, explained the readjustment and election of additional vice chairmen and Standing Committee members and the suggested candidate namelist.

### Heilongjiang Elects New County, Township Bodies

SK0103103091 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] The first sessions of the people's congresses of nine counties, cities, and districts—including Bayan and Raohe Counties, Qiqihar City's (Longsha) and (Jiahu) Districts, and five cities with large forest areas—concluded today. Up to that time, the province completely finished the work of electing new county and township people's congresses. The counties and townships across the province started the electoral work one after another from last June.

Under the leadership of the local party committees and the auspices of the local people's congresses, and with the concerted efforts made by various fronts, localities strengthened organizational leadership, propaganda, and educational work. The vast number of cadres and people enthusiastically joined the election activities. Thus, the localities elected county and township-level deputies with high quality and strong ability in handling political affairs. They also elected county and township-level government leading bodies who adhere to the four cardinal principles and who persist in the principle of reform and opening-up the country to the outside world. Through the elections, the construction of the grass-roots political power has been strengthened.

### Acting Mayor of Harbin Appointed at Congress

SK0303110191 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 2 Mar 91

[Text] The 27th plenary meeting of the ninth Harbin City People's Congress Standing Committee was held this morning. The participants of the session consented to Zhang Delin's request to resign from his post as mayor of the city and decided to appoint Li Jiating acting mayor of Harbin City. The participants at the meeting also adopted a decision on appointing (Zhu Shengwen) deputy mayor of Harbin City based on the nomination of Acting Mayor Li Jiating.

### Jilin Prepares for People's Congress Session

SK2802151491 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Feb 91

[Text] The provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held a press briefing on 27 February, during

which, Spokesman Zhang Jiande stated that the fourth session of the seventh provincial People's Congress will open in the city of Changchun on 5 March this year. He stated that the session will last (?seven) days and the major items on the session's agenda are to hear and discuss the work report of the provincial people's government, the report on the implementation of the province's 1990 plans of the national economy and social development, the report on the province's 1991 draft plans, the report on the implementation of the province's 1990 budget, and the report on the province's 1991 draft budget; to hear and discuss the work report of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the work report of the provincial Higher People's Court, and the work report of the provincial People's Procuratorate; and to approve the matters concerning election. He stated that the upcoming session sponsored by the provincial People's Congress is an important meeting, at which the participating members will summarize the work done in the former period; define future tasks; and mobilize the people of various circles to unify their thinking, to heighten their spirit, to unite as one, to deeply implement the spirit of the Seventh Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the four cardinal principles, to uphold the policies of conducting reform and opening to the outside world, to have the programs of improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order achieve development in depth, to boost the national economy, and to make a good start in enforcing the Eighth Five-Year Plan. He stated that the preparations for the session had been completed.

### Jilin CPPCC Provincial Committee Concludes

SK0403023291 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 2 Mar 91

[Text] The five-day Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] successfully concluded at Changchun's Nanhu Guesthouse this afternoon. Vice Chairman Gao Wen presided over the session. Chairman Liu Yunzhao as well as Zhang Dexin, Geng Yuelun, Luo Yuejia, Jin Minghan, Cai Qiyun, Feng Xirui, and Zhang Hongkui, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, were seated on the rostrum.

The session discussed and approved the request of Vice Chairman Zhang Hongkui to resign from the concurrent post as secretary general, and the request of (Lin Yunting) to resign from the post as member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee for health reasons. It also approved a resolution of the Fourth Session of the Sixth provincial CPPCC Committee.

Liu Yunzhao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, spoke at the session. He said: Guided by the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the important speeches given by General Secretary Jiang Zemin during his inspection tour in our province, and the guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Fifth Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, this session

discussed the administration of government and state affairs, suggested ways and means, discussed major principles, and successfully fulfilled the various items on its agenda. With everyone trying to air his views, the session was filled with a vigorous atmosphere.

After briefly reviewing the work of the provincial CPPCC Committee in the past year, and calmly analyzing the current situation, Liu Yunzhao pointed out: To work hard to attain the two-step strategic objective for our country is the central task of the entire party and people throughout the country, and the central task for the CPPCC. Under the CPC leadership, the CPPCC should further enhance its sense of historical mission and urgency of the era; conscientiously implement the CPC basic line consisting of one central task and two basic points; take economic construction as the central task; give consideration to the interests of the whole; pay attention to major tasks; carry out solid work; and fully perform its basic functions, focusing on stability, reform, opening-up, development, and unity.

Speaking on how to implement the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, Liu Yunzhao said: The stability of the state and society is a necessary prerequisite and basic guarantee. The CPPCC should regard as its major task the maintaining of stability and unity. It should safeguard the stable and united political situation in the same way people cherish their eyes. Unity is the decisive factor for achieving political and social stability, for ensuring success in the modernization drive, and also for maintaining the basic purpose of the patriotic united front of our country. The CPPCC should be the model of unity. It should continue to develop its role as an organization of the united front, as an important channel of socialist democracy, and as an important place for participating in and discussing the administration of government and state affairs. It should also unite all the forces that can be united, mobilize all positive factors, and work together to attain our strategic objective. It should continue to hold high the banners of patriotism and socialism; further strengthen ties with Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao compatriots, and Overseas Chinese; and consolidate and expand the broadest united front, including the two alliances.

In conclusion, Liu Yunzhao urged: We should uplift our spirit; enhance our confidence; work in unison; pool our wisdom and efforts; and, with the guidance of the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, work conscientiously to achieve still greater development.

Vice Chairman Gao Wen then declared the successful conclusion of the Fourth Session of the Sixth provincial CPPCC Committee. The hall for the session resounded with the solemn music of the national anthem.

### **Jilin City People's Congress Elects New Mayor**

*SK0103093591 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 28 Feb 91*

[Text] After five days in session, the fourth session of the 10th Jilin City People's Congress successfully concluded today.

The session approved Wu Guangcai's requisition for resigning his position as mayor of Jilin City for being transferred to another post, and elected (Wei Minxue) as mayor of the city.

(Wei Minxue) is 49 years old. He is a college graduate. He was also appointed as deputy secretary of the Jilin City CPC Committee.

### **Quan Shuren Chairs Liaoning CPC Plenum**

*SK0103104291 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Feb 91*

[Text] The Third Plenary Session of the Seventh Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee was held in Shenyang on the morning of 28 February. Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, chaired the session.

At the plenary session, Yue Qifeng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and acting governor of the provincial government, explained the draft outlines of the Liaoning Provincial 10-Year National Economic and Social Development Plan and the Eighth Five-Year Plan of Liaoning Province.

The plenary session is an important meeting to implement the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th party Central Committee. The session will discuss and approve the Liaoning provincial party committee's (?resolutions) on the draft outlines of the Liaoning Provincial 10-Year National Economic and Social Development Plan and the Eighth Five-Year Plan of Liaoning Province. Thus, the session is of great significance in enlivening the province's national economy and social development in the next decade and during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period.

All members and alternate members of the provincial party committee attended the session. All members of the provincial Advisory Commission and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; party-member leading comrades of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, and the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; and some veteran comrades attended the session as observers. Also present as observers at the session were [words indistinct] and responsible comrades of relevant provincial-level departments.

## Northwest Region

### Secretary Gu Jinchí Inspects Dingxi Prefecture

HK0103150691 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Feb 91

[Excerpts] During his investigation and research in Dingxi Prefecture, provincial party committee Secretary Gu Jinchí called on the grass-roots level to strengthen the commodity economy concept and heighten its understanding of the commodity economy in formulating the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

From 22 February to 27 February, Comrade Gu Jinchí visited rural areas and enterprises in Dingxi, Longxi, Weiyuan, Lintao, and other cities and counties where he held extensive talks with cadres and masses at the grass-roots level, presented facts, reasoned things out, and propagated the spirit of the 13th party Central Committee's Seventh Plenary Session.

After carrying out investigations and research, Comrade Gu Jinchí held: Thanks to the central authorities' concern, as well as the support and guidance of the provincial party committee and government, great changes have taken place in Dingxi Prefecture, which has found a development road suited to its own local conditions. In the future, Dingxi should continue to adhere to the principles of suiting measures to local conditions and providing specific guidance and should more successfully develop all sorts of undertakings.

When speaking about transforming style and ending empty talk, Comrade Gu Jinchí said: Cadres should first of all go deep to the grass-roots level. Without doing this, it would be impossible to find vivid examples and good experiences. [passage omitted]

Comrade Gu Jinchí also repeatedly emphasized strengthening village-level organization building. He said: Whether or not a village party branch has fighting capacity and unifying force is mainly determined by whether or not it can lead the masses to achieve prosperity.

### Zhang Boxing Addresses Mobilization Meeting

HK0103135191 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0030 GMT 27 Feb 91

[Text] Nearly 700 cadres from organs directly under the provincial authorities will go to the forefront of rural areas soon to participate in socialist ideology education there.

At yesterday's mobilization meeting, provincial party committee Secretary Zhang Boxing stressed: Earth-shaking changes are now taking place in the rural areas. The comrades going down there should experience trials, stand up to tests, and make contributions to building prosperous, civilized, and socialist new rural areas.

Last year, more than 20,000 cadres at all levels participated in first phase socialist ideology education in the

rural areas. The second phase of socialist ideology education is soon to be unfolded on a comprehensive scale.

Provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Mou Lingsheng delivered an important speech at yesterday's meeting, which was aimed at mobilizing cadres from organs directly under the provincial authorities to participate in socialist ideology education in the rural areas.

He said: What are the real problems socialist ideology education in the rural areas should tackle? The problems that should be tackled can be summed up in the following three words: education, rectification, perfection. Education means carrying out education on the party's basic line and basic rural policies and on patriotism, collectivism, and socialism among the broad masses of party members, cadres, and people; rectification means rectifying grass-roots units, collective property, and social order in rural areas by focusing on party branches; perfection means perfecting the two-level operation system and gradually expanding the collective economy.

He said: Promotion of rural economic development should become the fundamental task and the center of socialist ideology education in rural areas. Efforts must be made to concretize and vivify the grand goal of building socialist new rural areas to enable the broad masses of peasants to integrate their own actions, consciously and closely, with this grand goal.

In his speech, Zhang Boxing said: Unfolding socialist ideology education in rural areas is a major issue aimed at pushing ahead with rural reform and development. The comrades from organs directly under the provincial authorities, who are to go down, should throw themselves into this great mass practice with burning enthusiasm. The current socialist ideology education in rural areas is different from the socialist education carried out in the 1960's. The guiding ideology for our current socialist ideology education is: Adherence to the party's basic line should be the basis; adherence to ideological education should be the key link; focus should be on education, rectifying grass-roots organizations, and on solving outstanding problems in the rural areas.

He called on the comrades who are to go down to regard their participation in socialist ideology education in rural areas as a good opportunity to get in touch with the masses, learn about the rural areas, and to temper and improve themselves. He called on the comrades to take mass work discipline as an example, perform their official duties honestly, be strict with themselves, and set a good example for grass-roots cadres.

(Shi Yimin), member of the Standing Committee and director of the organization department of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting.

Provincial leaders, including An Qiyuan, (Wang Qi), Zhao Huanzhi, and (Mao Shengxuan), attended the mobilization meeting.



### **Congratulates CPPCC Session**

HK0403094791 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0030 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] [Words Indistinct] In accordance with the agenda and schedule adopted by the session, provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee Vice Chairman Wu Qingyun made a work report at the session.

Wu Qingyun reported to all the members on five aspects of work done and three experiences summed up by the Sixth Provincial CPPCC Committee over the past year and four aspects of work to be carried out in real earnest this year. He said: Members, we successfully fulfilled all work tasks last year. More glorious and more arduous tasks are confronting us in the new year. Let us hold aloft the banner of socialism and patriotism, continue to implement the principle of long-term coexistence, mutual supervision, [words indistinct], and sharing honor and disgrace. Let us brace up, strengthen confidence, unite as one, make persistent efforts, [words indistinct], and make greater contributions to further safeguard the political situation of stability and unity. Let us push ahead with the socialist four modernizations building in our country, promote peaceful reunification of our motherland, invigorate the provincial economy, and promote provincial social progress and Shaanxi's development under the guidance of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th party Central Committee and under the leadership of the provincial party committee.

(Zou Zhengbang), chairman of the Motions Committee of the Sixth Provincial CPPCC Committee, made a report on motions work done since the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial CPPCC Committee.

Provincial CPPCC Committee Vice Chairmen (Dong Jichang), Wei Mingzhong, Hu Jingtong, Hu Jingru, Li Sengui, Shen Jin, Liu Liangzhan, Sun Tianyi, Huang Junshan, and Zhang Heling attended the session.

Provincial party, government, and military leaders, including Zhang Boxing, Bai Qingcai, Zhang Ze, Li Xipu, An Qiyuan, (Liang Qi), Li Huanzheng, Xu Shanlin, Wang Zhicheng, and Zhao Huanzhi, Shaanxi-based Central Advisory Committee members, Shaanxi-based members and Standing Committee members of the CPPCC National Committee, and some veteran comrades, including (Tang Lisu), (Bai Jinian), (Tan Weixu), (Fan Ming), (Du Yulan), (Zeng Zuobin), and (Li Jianren), came to congratulate the session and were seated at the rostrum.

More than 140 responsible comrades of various departments concerned attended the session as non-voting delegates.

### **Shaanxi Conference on Maintaining Social Order**

HK2802090091 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0030 GMT 27 Feb 91

[Text] Our reporter learned from the on-going provincial social order comprehensive harnessing conference that the

requirements for comprehensively harnessing our provincial social order this year and for some time to come are: To adhere to the principle of people in charge assuming responsibility and mobilizing the whole society to participate in this work under the leadership of the party committees at all levels; to step up implementing all comprehensive harnessing measures with a view to maintaining social stability and enabling the masses to acquire a sense of safety. To this end, a social order comprehensive harnessing leading group, headed by a party committee leading comrade assisted by a government deputy head, should be set up at provincial, prefectural, city, county, district, township, town, and neighborhood levels. The leading group should be formed by responsible comrades of the relevant departments and should also set up working organs.

From this year onward, our province will begin implementing a comprehensive harnessing plan in 10 prefectures and cities as well as in the counties and districts belonging to these prefectures and cities. Next year, one third of the province's districts and counties will begin work in this regard and will strive to attain social order comprehensive harnessing goals forwarded by the central authorities within five years.

The conference also held: Urban and rural areas and all the enterprises in the province must extensively institute a task-related responsibility system in carrying out comprehensive harnessing; link such a responsibility system with the political honor, political achievement appraisal, promotion, and economic interests of those who assume such responsibility; and implement a system under which comprehensive harnessing can constitute a veto.

### **Xian Radio Commentary**

HK0103113291 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0030 GMT 27 Feb 91

[Text] The following is our station commentary entitled: Leaders Are the Key to Successful Social Order Comprehensive Harnessing:

The next 10 years is a crucial period for our country's socialist modernization building. Without social stability and good social order, it would be impossible to consolidate and develop political stability or solidarity and maintain long-term order and security in our country. In order to implement the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, it is necessary to take measures in advance to strengthen social order comprehensive harnessing and create a fine and stable social order. Leaders are the key to successful social order comprehensive harnessing. Leaders of party committees at all levels must practically strengthen leadership over social order comprehensive harnessing ideologically, organizationally, and in work; list social order comprehensive harnessing in the overall plan for two civilizations building; continue to carry out comprehensive harnessing even when there is much work to do; continue to give importance to comprehensive harnessing even when there is a lot of professional business to attend to; and continue to carry out comprehensive harnessing even when there is good social order. Social order comprehensive

harnessing must be placed in the important agendas of party committees and governments, which must conscientiously tackle and solve all sorts of problems in the work.

In order to successfully carry out social order comprehensive harnessing, redoubled efforts must be made to firmly grasp work at the grass-roots level. The key to work at the grass-roots level lies in stepping up grass-roots party organization building. Over the past many years, we have always stressed that party work at the grass-roots level is the basis of all types of party work while political power work at the grass-roots level is the basis of people's democratic dictatorship. Therefore, in order to successfully carry out social order comprehensive harnessing, we must firmly bear this point in mind.

#### **Song Hanliang Addresses Economic Conference**

*OW0303115491 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1650 GMT 27 Feb 91*

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] A five-day regional conference on economic cooperation concluded yesterday.

Song Hanliang, secretary of the Xinjiang autonomous regional party committee, delivered an important speech at the meeting. He said: To develop Xinjiang, we have to rely upon the support of the state, our own accumulations, and foreign assistance. Only by so doing can we grasp and take advantage of the opportunities that come by.

Song Hanliang said: Xinjiang will come across three opportunities during the coming decade and the period of the Eighth Five-Year Plan, namely: 1) an opportunity created by the state policies; 2) an opportunity for the expansion of our opening to the west of Xinjiang following the completion of the second Eurasian continental bridge; 3) an opportunity presented by the designation of Xinjiang as one of the country's key development zones for oil production. On the other hand, we are also facing many difficulties, and particularly, fund shortages. We cannot rely solely upon the state, but should promote economic and technological cooperation and cooperate with manufacturers of famous products at home and abroad to import capital, technology, and qualified personnel to improve our strength, grasp the opportunities, and strengthen Xinjiang's economy. [Video shows closeups of Song Hanliang speaking, occasional pan shots of audience]

Hederbai, vice chairman of the autonomous regional government, also spoke at the meeting.

The meeting commended advanced groups and individuals in implementing the region's economic and technological cooperation projects in recent years. [Video shows closeup of Hederbai speaking]

#### **Tomur Dawamat Addresses Propaganda Work Meeting**

*OW0203120691 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1650 GMT 28 Feb 91*

[By station reporter (Aili Abutulim); from the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] Tomur Dawamat, deputy secretary of the autonomous regional party committee and chairman of the autonomous regional people's government, made an important speech at an autonomous regional propaganda work meeting this morning. He briefed the meeting on the current economic situation in the autonomous region, tentative plans for the next decade and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development, the issue of effective implementation of the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee, and further promotion of solid efforts to carry out effective propaganda work. [Video shows Tomur Dawamat seated at a table in a conference hall, speaking from a script]

Touching on the current economic situation in the autonomous region, Tomur Dawamat said: In 1990, our autonomous region continued to reap bumper harvests in agricultural and animal husbandry production for the 13th consecutive year. Xinjiang's industrial production grew moderately, its industrial structure and product mix improved, and investment in fixed assets increased in 1990. That year, the autonomous region was rather successful in carrying out key projects and putting projects into operation. Its financial income continued to grow, its financial situation was rather stable, markets in towns and townships were stable, and the rate of price increases fell. The autonomous region further developed its science, technology, education, and other social undertakings, and strengthened socialist spiritual construction. The people's income also grew, and their living standards continued to improve in 1990.

Tomur Dawamat also detailed the autonomous region's 10-year program for economic and social development and Eighth Five-Year Plan. He expounded the next decade's guiding principles and objectives; key industries in economic development and local industrial distributions; scientific, technological, and educational development; and improvement in the people's living standards. He also expounded on the issues of deepening economic restructuring, broadening Xinjiang's opening to the outside world, speeding up overall development in the undertakings of military units, and strengthening spiritual construction.

Regarding propaganda work in 1991, Tomur Dawamat said: We should focus on implementing the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee under the guidance of the party's basic line; carry out in-depth education on patriotism, collectivism, and socialism; and resolutely oppose bourgeois liberalization and peaceful evolution, based on the keynote of unity, stability, and increased efforts, as well as positive propaganda efforts. Propaganda work plays other important roles

in our autonomous region. It promotes education and publicity to uphold unity in the motherland, strengthen unity between nationalities, oppose splittism among nationalities, as well as love for and unselfish devotion to Xinjiang. [Video alternates shots of Tomur Dawamat with views of participants in the conference hall]

He also expressed some views on how to carry out propaganda work in implementing ideologies centering on economic development and in coordinating with government work. He said such propaganda work could be accomplished by strengthening propaganda work in the economic situation, meticulously organizing studies and propaganda work based on the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee, and strengthening propaganda efforts in various economic work.

In conclusion, Tomur Dawamat hoped that through propaganda work in the economic situation and efforts in reforming and opening to the outside world, our autonomous region will advance its economic development, start off nicely in the first year of the Eighth Five-Year Plan, make great leaps in the next 10 years, and establish a solid foundation for our autonomous regional economy to soar in the 21st century.

#### **Xinjiang TV Shows 25 Feb Earthquake Damage**

*OW0103222391 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network  
in Mandarin 1650 GMT 1 Mar 91*

[Report by Aksu TV station reporter (Paerhatirenzong); from the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] At 2233 Beijing time [1433 GMT] on 25 February, a strong earthquake with a magnitude of 6.5 occurred in Kalpin County, Aksu Prefecture. This was

followed by six aftershocks up to 1000 Beijing time [0200 GMT] on 26 February.

It was determined that the epicenter of the earthquake was located in the vicinity of a sulfur mine owned by Kalpin County about 20 km southeast of county. At the time of the earthquake, sounds and flashes of light appeared, and cracks occurred on the earth. Some buildings collapsed; others had cracks or shifted position and were distorted. [Video shows cracks and damage to walls, floors, and roof sections of buildings; rubble and debris scattered on the ground; large cracks and uplifting along section of asphalt road; and cadres conducting damage inspections]

In the wake of the earthquake, the Aksu prefectural party committee and administrative office held an emergency meeting to arrange the earthquake relief work. (Kang Kejian) and (Maimaitiminzake), secretary and deputy secretary, respectively, of the prefectural party committee, led a relief work team to Kalpin County that very night to look into the disaster and to console the people there.

According to statistics, as of 1000 Beijing time on 26 February, the earthquake resulted in the collapse of 43 houses covering an area of 2,468 square meters, rendered 213 people homeless, and put 937 houses with a floor space of 82,478 square meters in a dangerous state. Cracks in varying degrees appeared on 153 houses covering an area of 17,595 square meters. In addition, serious subsidence occurred at the piers and settling occurred at the ends of the (Wusi) Bridge located eight km from the county. [Video shows cracks in cement support pillars and underside of small road bridge]

Now, people of all nationalities in Kalpin County are carrying on the struggle to conduct relief work and rebuild their homes.



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**DATE FILMED**

15 March 1991

